

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

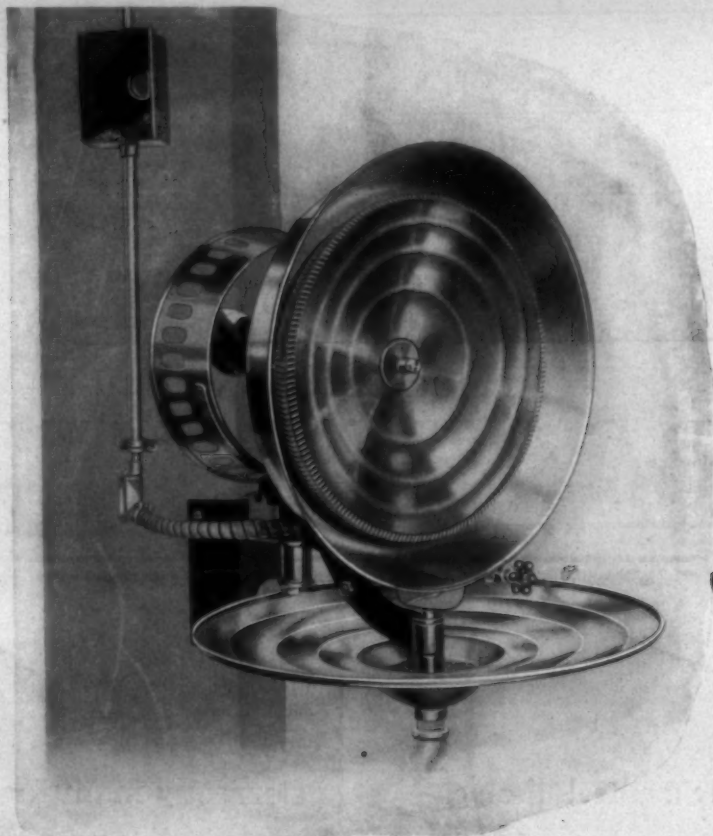
VOL. 32

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1927

NUMBER 7

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New York Office: 93 Worth Street

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FIG. 27

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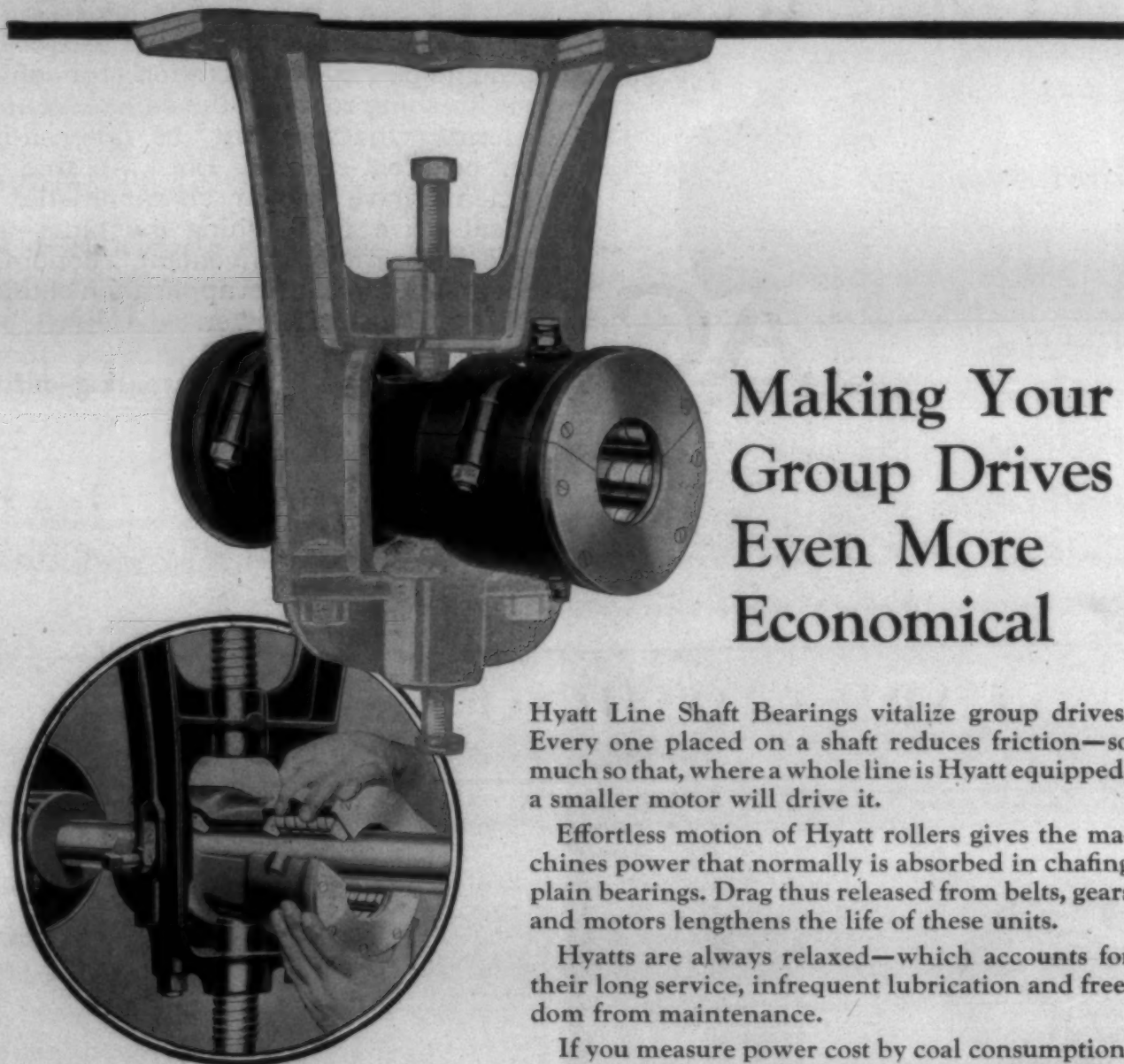
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Effortless motion of Hyatt rollers gives the machines power that normally is absorbed in chafing plain bearings. Drag thus released from belts, gears and motors lengthens the life of these units.

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Two million Hyatt Line Shaft Bearings are busy saving power—some constantly for over thirty years, without repairs or replacements.

### *They open like this*

*so that installation can be made without disturbing shafting, pulleys, or hangers—the ideal replacement bearing.*

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Newark, N. J.

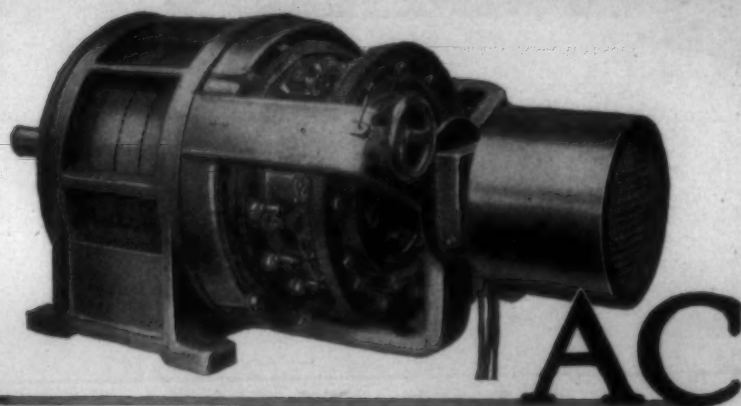
Pacific Coast Address: Oakland, Cal.

# HYATT

## ROLLER BEARINGS

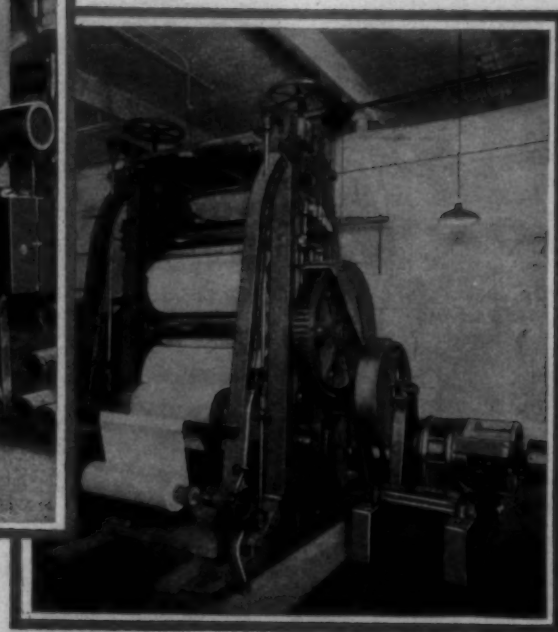
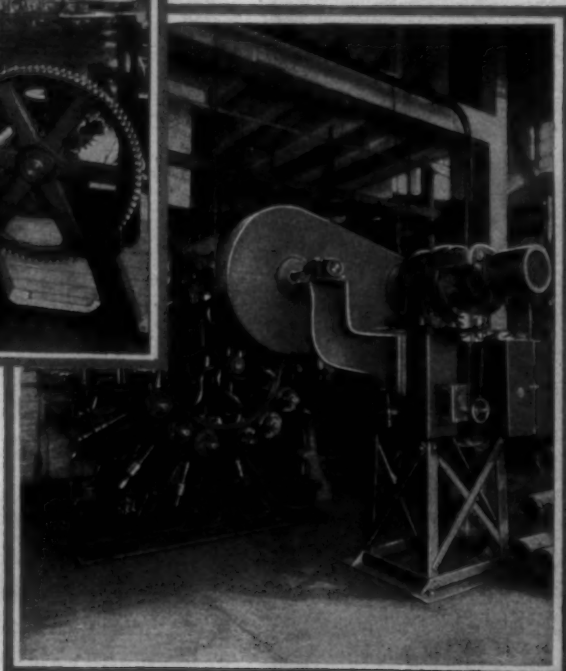
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# Finishing Machinery Motor Drive—



General Electric adjustable speed a-c. or d-c. equipments permit the operation of machines in your finishing room on the *same circuit as your mill*—whether that be alternating-current or direct-current. Both a-c. and d-c. equipments have similar characteristics for the ideal drive of finishing machines—and produce the simple, convenient, economical form of motor and control application obtained with G-E Motorized Power.

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# GENERAL

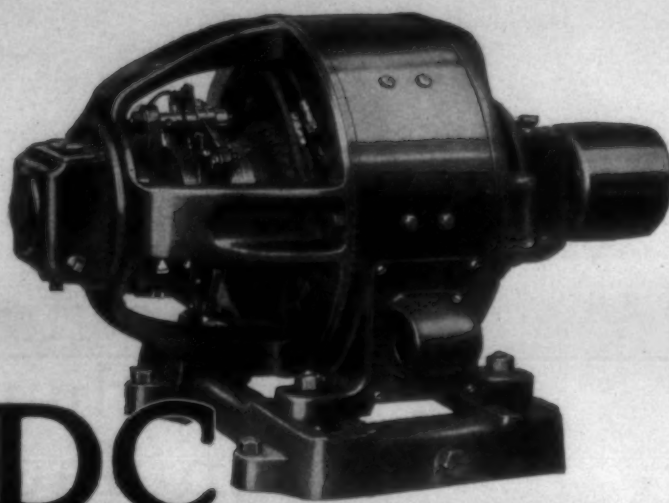
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK



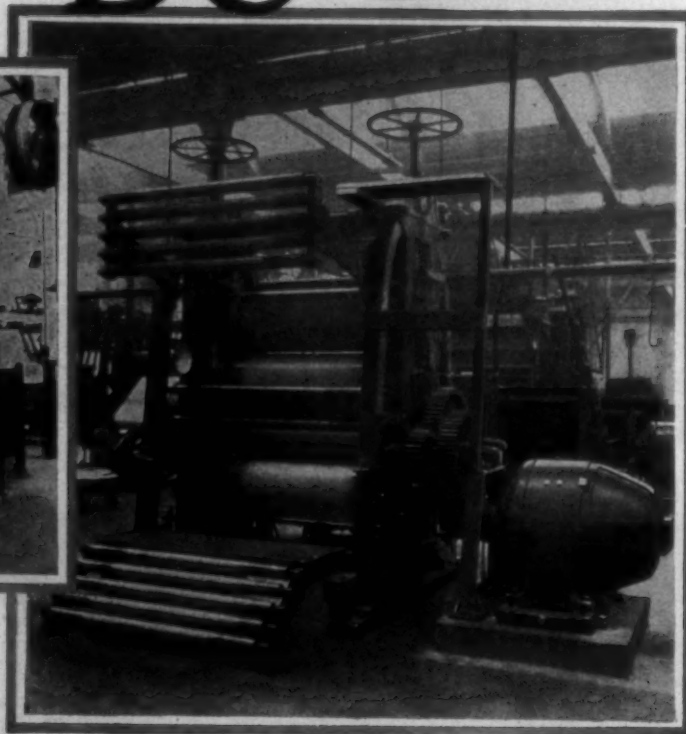
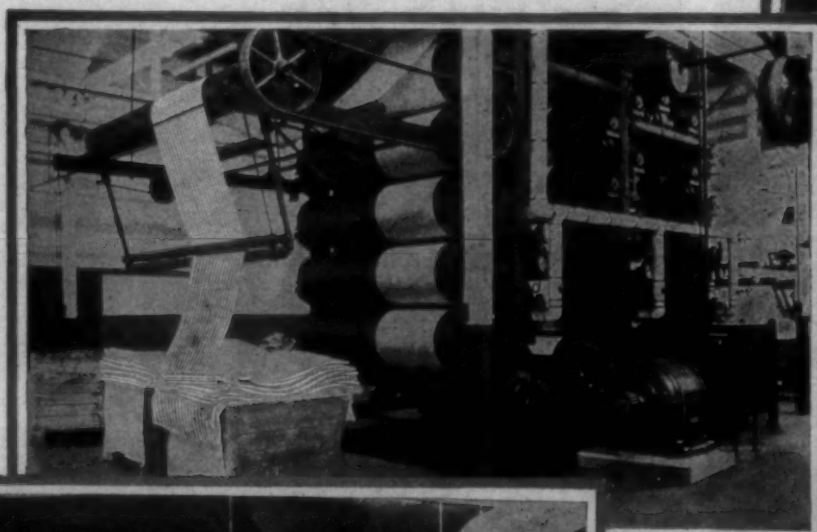
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polyphase motor provides adjustable speed with shunt characteristics. This makes it unnecessary to install a motor-generator set and direct-current motors where alternating current is the primary source of power.

The BTA has a wide speed range with uniform speed change—and it is the only a-c. adjustable speed motor giving full speed range with varying loads. Semi- or full-automatic control for this motor can be furnished.



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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 32

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1927

NUMBER 7

## *Methodist Body Attacks Bishop Cannon*

**M**ETHODIST leaders of Upper South Carolina, meeting at Spartanburg, denounced "as being in principle and method destructive of industry itself and detrimental to every interest of the church" the movement toward mill village consolidation sponsored a few days ago by Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and others.

Resentment of the coterie's assuming to speak for the leaders of the Southern Methodist church, appreciation of pioneers in the cotton industry, and future possibilities of self-expression—particularly through the church—are all contained in the resolutions adopted by the gathering of the commission on industry and the presiding elders of the Upper South Carolina Conference, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The meeting was held in connection with the announcement of Bishop Cannon and his appeal for consolidation with the resultant discussion in the industrial section of the South.

"The mill village has been and is the chief factor in our development and we believe any statement to the contrary is made in ignorance of the facts," the resolutions run. "In the mill village we gathered our people out of community relations in which they were entirely submerged, economically, intellectually and socially. Through the mill village we found not only refuge from destructive social forces, we found schools, lodges, social centers and churches, and above all we found our first opportunity for self-expression.

"To those who feel that we have exhausted the possibilities of the mill village, we, the undersigned, believe that we have just begun to properly evaluate our peculiar opportunities," the body challenges. "The industrial community is an organism and we are striving, with you, to make its component parts function in the life of the body."

No claim is made that the communities are above criticism as all are as wisely typed as some.

"We have faith that our people will not see red provided, there is no red to see," concludes the resolutions; "and provided we are able to keep 'red' spectacle peddlers from fitting our glasses."

Signers were:

P. F. Kilgo, chairman of the commission on industry; presiding elder

of the Anderson district, R. E. Stackhouse, conference missionary secretary; presiding elder of the Greenville district; member of commission on industry, F. E. Dibble, president of the Sunday school board; member commission on industry, J. W. Kilgo, president conference board of church extension; member of commission on industry, J. R. T. Major, presiding elder of Cokesbury district, T. W. Munnerlyn, presiding elder of the Rock Hill district, A. N. Brunson, presiding elder of the Columbia district, R. F. Morris, presiding elder of the Spartanburg district, and J. W. Speake, conference secretary for industry.

### **Text of Resolutions.**

The text of the resolutions follow: "Whereas, we have read in public print the astounding 'Appeal to Industrial Leaders of the South,' released from Washington and containing the signatures of three Episcopal bishops, five bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, two bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, prominent leaders of the Baptist Church, two representative women of church boards and others, and

"Whereas, these signers have residence remote from the field addressed, viz., Washington, Norman, Little Rock, Nashville, Birmingham, St. Louis, Dallas, Memphis, New Orleans, Richmond, Oklahoma City, Miami, Louisville, Petersburg, Chattanooga, Sewanee, Dallas and some few from the area of Southern industry, and

"Whereas, this so-called 'movement' was sponsored and promoted by the executive secretary of an organization that several times before has presumed to speak for the church without authority, and

"Whereas, it bears all the marks of outside interference and in content carries the language of doctrine of our most dangerous enemies, and

"Whereas, the Methodist church in South Carolina is giving diligent study and sacrificial service in this area through a commission representing the boards of Sunday school, missions and church extension, and

"Whereas, by order of the Upper South Carolina Conference this commission has pledged itself to the thousands of operatives and the mill owners of this country to labor for, (a) a 'Good Will' program in the field of industry, (b) to establish

closer relations with the leaders of industry in the effort to work out with them and their employees a program of co-operation in the whole area of community life, (c) to magnify industry in the thinking of the church and its leaders, (d) to study and state the needs of industry in the effort to render more efficient service.

"Therefore, we, the commission on industry together with the presiding elders of the Upper South Carolina Conference, having met to consider a grave situation growing out of the letter of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and others, and having seriously considered both the background of this 'Movement' and its content, we, standing in the midst of employers and employees, denounce this self appointed interference as being in principle and method destructive of industry itself and detrimental to every interest of the church.

"We further resent that a little coterie of self-appointed people, without authority of the church and not in touch with the situation, should send abroad the impression that their paper represents the judgment and attitude of Southern Methodist church leaders who from first hand knowledge have intimate understanding of it.

"We express to the manufacturers of this State, many of whom have striven in every possible way for the welfare and happiness of their employees, our very great sorrow and humiliation that this body of church leaders, however good and sincere they may be, should presume out of utter ignorance of our history and present conditions and efforts, to promote a program that promises the loss of everything we have triumphantly won.

"We have profound appreciation of the great men of South Carolina who pioneered our cotton mill industry, and we know them to be statesmen after the order of prophets for in the hour of our economic desolation they adventured by faith into the realm of wrecked human lives to give many of our people their first chance.

"We have in remembrance this day, William Gregg, who founded modern industry on 'education, morality and religion.' We revere as instruments of God the great men of the early eighties, Hammett, Converse, Montgomery, McCaughrin, Smythe, Cleveland with other giants, who led us out of the despair of

Reconstruction and the slavery of the lien law by the instrumentality of the cotton mill. Despite prophecy of failure, misrepresentation of muck-rakers and the ever present agitator, we have achieved economic and social deliverance unparalleled in the history of industry.

"The mill village has been and is the chief factor in our development and we believe any statement to the contrary is made in ignorance of the facts. Into the mill villages we gathered our people out of community relations in which they were entirely submerged economically, intellectually and socially. Through the mill village we found not only refuge from destructive social forces, we found schools, lodges, social centers and churches, and above all we found our first opportunity for self-expression.

"To those who feel that we have exhausted the possibilities of the mill village, we, the undersigned, believe that we have just begun to properly evaluate our peculiar opportunities. The industrial community is an organism and we are striving, with you, to make its component parts function in the life of the body.

"We must know that Christianity is the most revolutionary force in the universe, and that it must fall upon wrong and injustice everywhere. We know, too, that a spiritual impulse, if it be real, must function in social relationships. We, therefore, must not lose sight of the marvelous development of which we boast, and the fact that enlarged intellectual outlook, increased social capacity, and broadened spiritual vision will make necessary for our people forms of self-expression not yet afforded.

"We do not claim that our communities are above criticism or that all of them are as wisely typed as some of them. We can only believe that our great community builders may have influence on those less interested so that any criticism from this source may be unwarranted.

"May we voice to you our profound conviction that the church is the institution above others through which our people may find full expression through service and worship. We are striving to put out the fires of denominational prejudice that in this field where we are 100 per cent native born and 100 per cent Protestant we may dwell together as brothers and as children

(Continued on Page 34)



# The Training of a Textile Designer

**D**ESIGNING is an acquired knowledge of good taste. It is an art either attained or personal gifted, therefore, it is impossible to arrive at any definite rules to clearly cover all phases. If designing should be done by rule, it would cease to be an art. Rules are a necessity for most any occupation, but in designing they are a good thing to deviate. Even in teaching, rules are of such limited value, that more depends upon the personality of the teacher, his artistic feeling, experience, taste and practical sense, than in any other subject.

The factors which enter principally into the problems of designing cannot theoretically be expressed in formulas or signs. In all creations the factor most essential is "Taste." Everybody imagines to know its meaning, but who can give a universal definition of taste. Even our dictionaries cannot define it to perfection in regard to designing. Webster elaborately defines it as: "Intellectual relish; liking; fondness. Power of discerning and appreciating; beauty; order; proportion; systemetry; esp. in fine arts; critical judgment; disconcertment. Manner as to what is pleasing, refined or good usage." Still above definition does not clearly cover the expression "taste" as thought of in designing.

Taste constantly must harmonize with fashion, but fashion is ever changing. This procession requires new demands to the taste of a designer for every new season. It is up to the designer to create new attractions every season in order to satisfy whims, but particularly to attract the buying public. Aside from the sales department the designer is mostly responsible for the success of a mill.

In developing the styles he is obliged to consider the trend of fashion in general, but more or less must heed the taste of each individual customer. How far this may be exercised is beyond description.

The latter considerations are without the limitations or the designer himself and must be developed in co-operation with the sales department. In the sales department customers ideas accumulate. Here every purchaser will demand the right of his own qualifications in regard to taste. At this stage it will be noticed that taste varies with the number of purchasers. Fashion may influence a considerable number of buyers, still individuality is claimed and maintained by few.

In teaching designing it is essential to be master of fundamentals, and exercise originality in fabric as well as color.

In the higher forms of design these things can not be acquired by teaching alone. Fundamentals may be studied, but originality in design and combination of color harmony are natural gifts. If not gifted these requirements may only be developed by perseverance and wise teaching.

Before analyzing the question of how to teach all branches of designing it is essential to begin with a clear definition between the making

of a design and the acquiring of good taste.

It is an established fact that most people who cannot design have an excellent qualification of good taste, while people who possess the gift are poor in arriving at tasteful selections. Both these ideas must be kept in mind. Each requires separate considerations for its development.

Most people are under the impression that good taste comes without an effort. In this we are all mistaken. Good taste requires just as much effort and consideration as many important problems, though it may not be apparent. Taste is a study by itself and the gifted persons have studied it all their life. It is a magnet they are personally drawn to.

This practically explains some of the difficulties and impediments incident to the teaching of designing. Now we are ready for the next step and actually consider the details of this art.

The making of a design is about the easiest to teach. For this reason we shall deal with this step first.

Any design, especially those with small figures may be worked out solely on point, or designing paper. Except for harness work, this direct process is awkward and slow, generally resulting in a stiff deformed contour. Besides setting a pattern directly on point paper is quite a task to begin with, resulting however only into an unfinished, probably unsatisfactory design. Far better results are obtained if the designer can draw with facility. To design with freedom and grace any person must first learn how to draw perfectly.

Instead of relying on one pattern only, a desolate product cramped one point paper, a good designer will develop a number of sketches of the same idea. From these sketches, after giving each one due consideration, he will pick out the one most suitable for the final design.

This sketch will be redrawn on point paper in the corresponding scale. Reproducing a design this way; primarily requires the selection of the correct size of point paper. To suit the demand this necessity is obtainable, divided into various sized squares: 6:8, 8:8, 8:10, etc., each square representing a corresponding warp—or filling thread. According to the number of warp and filling threads in the fabric, each end or pick must be represented in proportion by the respective size, and number of squares on the point paper. With the correct size of paper the design is then drawn according to sketch. The weave for ground and figures is finally inserted as required.

Sketching largely depends upon the facilities of the designer. The more perfect in sketching the more easily the ideas will flow from his imaginary storeroom, and the more graceful his figures will be. The designer without experience and who can not draw with facility is handicapped more than he knows, no matter from what side of the question it is looked at.

The system to learn how to qualify, and how to learn to draw with facility, may of course be a matter of opinion, or may depend upon the teacher instructing upon this subject. In most schools drawing progresses by steps, starting usually by copying good designs, then drawing from plans or models and finally with drawings from life. These schools are governed by the opinion whatever a student wishes to design, a real foundation is prepared by a complete knowledge of form, with capability of execution. In drawing the greatest faith lies in a good grounding. By a careful application of the acquired fundamentals a remarkable success cannot fail. This same idea could also be applied to technical education that more is derived from it than any differences there may be in the methods of teaching.

For any design, there is no doubt that by drawing on a large scale, is a far better training. The necessary freedom in drawing, spacing and grace of form will be more fully developed and the observation much more strengthened. It is much easier to draw a model on a smaller scale. In the smallness of a design however lies the handicap of correct execution. Considerably less exactness is necessary. Many an awkward line may be introduced also incorrect spacing may be permitted, which would show very prominent in a reproduction of the same design on a large scale.

The final step in a designers progress is, what to create. The popular idea is, a designer originates. This is rather a broad statement. If nothing has been stored up in the designer's brains, how is he going to originate? The fact is, that designing is like any other art or occupation. The artist evolves from the brain, in a combination what previously has been stored there. To be a success a designer must be a keen observer of both ornament and nature. The more impressions he has stored in his mind, the more ideas and the wider the field of ornaments, nature and art covered—the better will be the results of his selected work. With designing it is like with any other subject, the designer needs educating. To do this properly and effectively is by copying or adopting the ideas from the best former creations of textile ornamentation. It may also result by combining from general observation of any good work anywhere.

Through all stages of life or history the most interesting period is the time of its growth, until the time of its height. The height is the event, when nature and character are best developed. In its expanded condition all efforts toward perfection are then incorporated. For the textile industry, textile designing passed through this period of development during the 17th and 18th century. In studying the designs of this whole period the textile designer will find, that the stages of development are the richest in idea, and most distinct in originality. For this reason it will well repay any

textile designer to carefully study the whole period of development and growth during the 17th and 18th century.

The designers of that period have covered the field so thoroughly that it would be very difficult to improve upon. Even for our most modern work it would be rather laborious to create and not touch upon fundamentals of that period.

Studying these past creations does not mean in any way to neglect or overlook our modern developments. However modern our present idea may be, upon closer studying, the relation of older work, usually with a touch of the period of development and growth of our industry will be established. It has never been estimated how many patterns originate from the 17th and 18th century, but it is generally understood that more designs have been adopted than is generally known.

Everybody is under the same general impression that small patterns are the easiest to design and come more or less natural. The fact, however, established proves that small figures expressed by crepes effects or small effects, as required for fine ladies wear, demand probably just as much skill, if not more in its development, as do the larger pattern for jacquard and tapestry weaving.

Balanced crepe effects frequently require even more consideration. The principal object aimed at in planning crepes or figured crepes is to produce a balanced, pleasing, well broken up figured effect, still always keeping within the limits of weight, general appearance, count of yarn, etc., permissible.

The seriousness of the unpardonable neglect of learning to draw with facility is at this stage of designing especially realized. In developing the smaller pattern the ability to draw will assist the designer considerably more than when larger designs are planned.

In these small figured patterns the proper relation for perfection in regard to weave and fabric are particularly established. Any imperfection is capable of being observed at a glance.

In conjunction with the developments in the taste for designs it is essential to cultivate a thorough taste for colors.

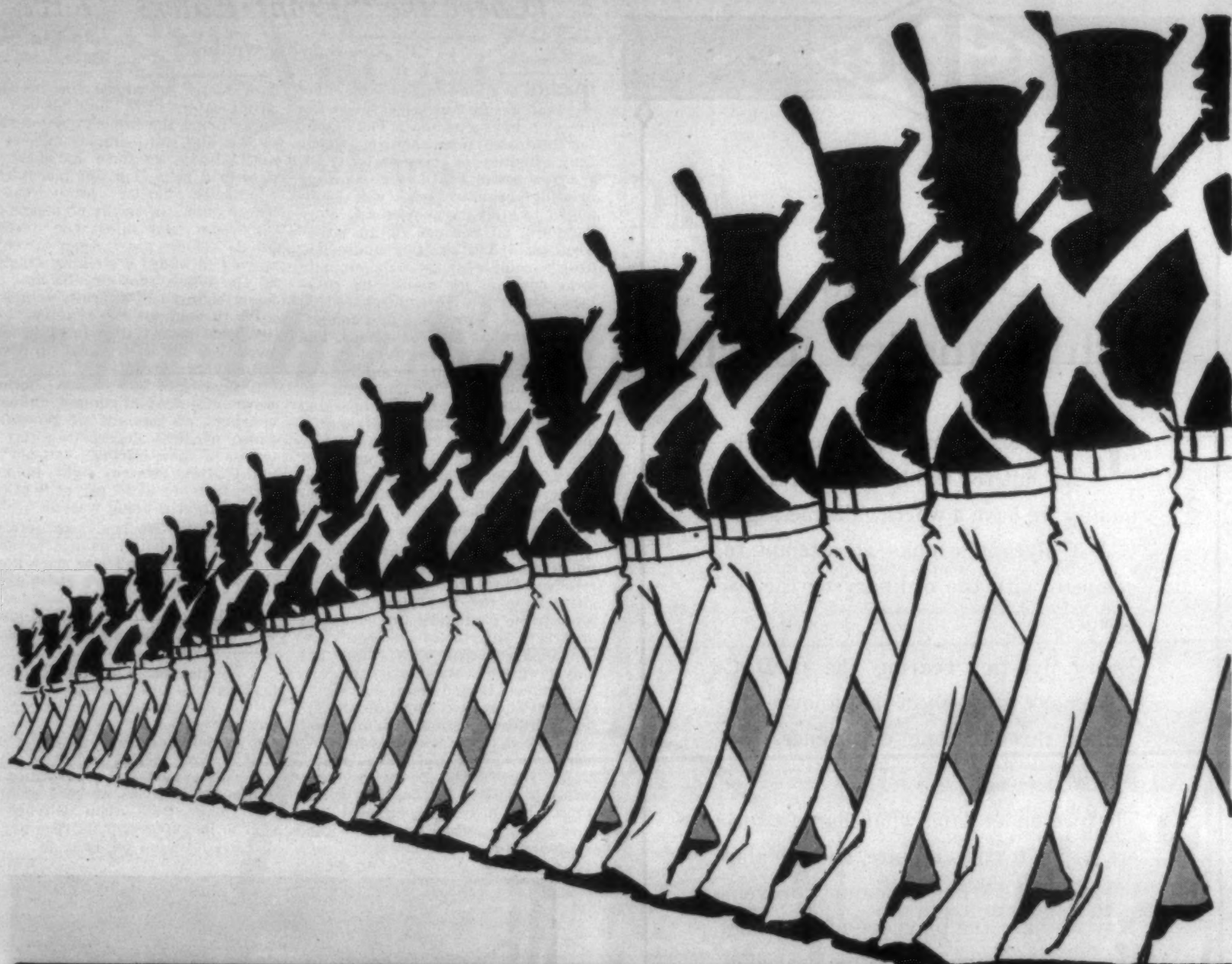
Colors and to harmoniously combine the various shades is also a distinct study by itself. While it is comparatively easier than designing, it still remains a task.

In studying colors it is essential to possess full knowledge of the foundation or primary colors and its relations. All other colors or shades are derived from these primers. The shading, i. e., developing a certain shade, is accomplished by amalgamation of these certain prime factors.

Color harmony arises from combining the various colors obtained by the former shading. When shading is concerned, a shade must be produced, while when thinking of harmonizing the finished color is on hand, the object only aimed at is to

(Continued on Page 32)





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CORPORATION**

## Where the "Profit Eaters" Live

By Russell Byron Williams.

**T**HERE is an old fable to the effect that a tiny ant once saved the life of a huge elephant. That fable, for the textile manufacturer, means "pay attention to the details."

A few years ago a large Chicago printing establishment was compelled to stop its presses and close its doors all because of an \$18-a-week girl. The printing house had nearly completed an exceptionally large contract for mail-order catalogs. Paper had been purchased by the carload. Engraving and composition costs had been enormous. The work had been printed in colors, the "Forms" gathered and bound and the books made ready for trimming. In this last step the girl who operated the trimmer set the knife about a quarter of an inch too far forward—and trimmed the printed prices off every article in the catalog, instead of merely trimming the edges. Firing the girl failed to keep this printing firm out of bankruptcy.

While the business of superintending a textile mill is somewhat removed from that of printing, the story none the less illustrates the importance of details, the costliness of every "quarter-of-an-inch," and the apparent ease with which not only profits but sheer existence can be trimmed. In and about every textile mill there are countless details that require constant watching and supervision if the ledger is to show black instead of red. The photograph reproduced herewith illustrates a typical textile mill boiler room. By merely looking at the unretouched picture or by visiting a similar plant one could not tell

how many or where the invisible profit eaters have their abode. To force home the importance of such details and the insidious menace of small leaks we have indicated by arrows a baker's dozen places that commonly harbor profit eaters. Those indicated are by no means the only ones that infest the average plant. They have been selected merely to afford a striking example of the losses that can be and are being endured by literally scores of mills throughout the country.

1. Line shafts that have become twisted or out of true eat up power with every revolution.

2. Bearings that have become worn or out of alignment annually consume an amount of power or cause needless depreciation far in excess of their intrinsic value.

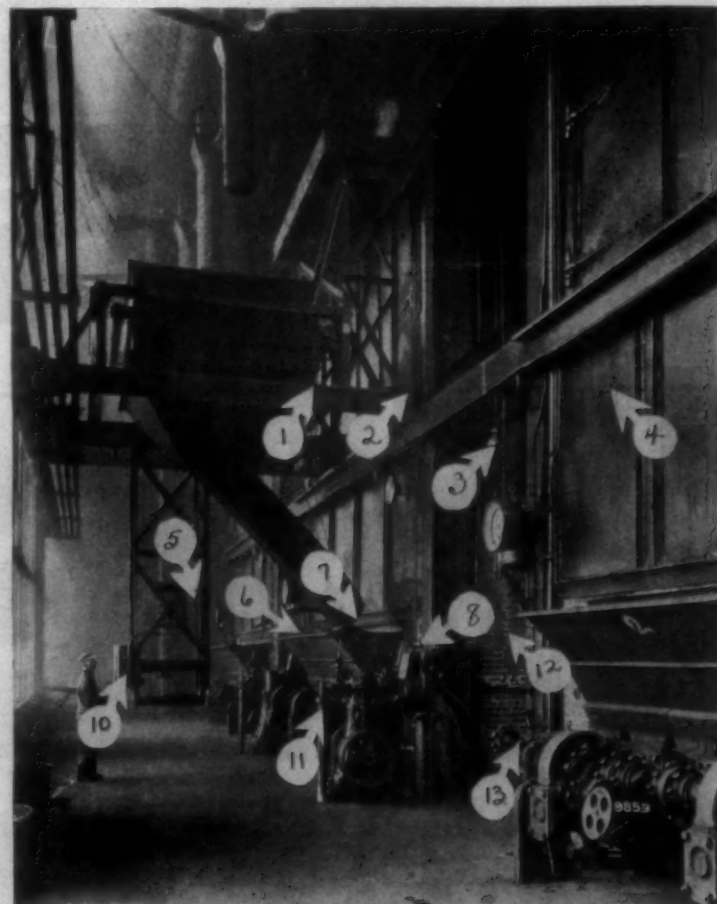
3. If this electric light bulb is dirty from 10 to 40 per cent of the illumination is being wasted.

4. Exterior as well as interior metal work should have a periodic coat of anti-rust. There are a number of such protective coatings on the market—some better adapted to particular uses than others. Consult a recognized authority on the subject.

5. Wiring that is too small for the load carried offers great resistance to the current and thereby wastes electricity.

6. When you place an order for coal do you merely order so many tons, or do you order according to individual analysis of coal quality, then make tests upon delivery of coal to make sure of its receipt?

(Continued on Page 31)





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Cesano Maderno

Pavia

Venaria Reale

POLAND: Tomaszow

## Wiscassett Ordered to Pay \$1,495,694 Dividend

THE Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C., are ordered by Judge James L. Webb, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, to pay the stockholders \$1,495,694 in dividends from the surplus of the company. The order is a result of a mandamus suit filed against the directors of the mill several weeks ago by Joe F. and Martin L. Cannon, stockholders of the mill, the action asking that the sum be divided among the stockholders according to a North Carolina statute.

The directors of the Wiscassett Mills have filed notice that they will appeal Judge Webb's decision to the North Carolina Supreme Court.

The mandamus order of Judge Webb read that the \$1,495,694.40 be divided among the stockholders "without unreasonable delay." The defendant directors of the mill include another of the Cannon brothers, Mrs. D. H. Blair, wife of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue and president of the mills; E. T. Cansler, prominent Charlotte attorney, and other well known business men of the State. The surplus fund ordered divided by the mandamus court order is now invested in United States Government bonds and Federal securities.

The original suit was brought sometime ago in Albemarle. Later a hearing was held in Shelby and following this hearing voluminous

briefs were filed by attorneys on both sides. These briefs have been given the careful consideration of Judge Webb for several weeks.

An interesting angle of the decision, particularly as notice of appeal has been filed, is that the statute on which the suit was based has never been interpreted by the Supreme Court. It is Section 1178 of Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina, and requires that all surplus above paid in capital and working capital be declared to stockholders in dividends.

The suit was brought by Joseph F. Cannon and Martin L. Cannon against the Wiscassett Mills and the following directors: C. A. Cannon, Mrs. D. H. Blair, W. J. Sink, J. A. Groves, E. T. Cansler and A. L. Brown.

From the many pages of incidents cited it is gleaned that Joseph F. Cannon controls, or did control, 27 per cent of the stock. For 20 years, it was alleged, he was officially connected with the mills under the direction of his father, the late textile millionaire, J. W. Cannon; that in some way after the death of his father disagreement arose between the two Cannon plaintiffs and C. A. Cannon, and that C. A. Cannon and others secured stock control.

At the July, 1925, meeting of the directors the court found that there was a sum, more than the size of the judgment granted, of surplus over and above the capital stock and the \$1,800,000 working capital reserved by the stockholders and approved by the directors. The plaintiffs then

asked that this be distributed as dividends, according to law. The motion was voted down by the directors, who in turn voted to declare two 5 per cent dividends. This was fought by Joseph Cannon but was passed by the director. Following this meeting the mandamus suit was brought by Cannon to force the payment of the remaining surplus in dividends.

The million and one-half dollar dividend ordered by the court was found to be a surplus over and above the paid in capital of \$3,600,000 and the reserved working capital of \$1,800,000.

## N. C. Textile Output Valued At \$1,050,434,117

Products of the mills and factories of North Carolina for 1925 were valued at \$1,050,434,117, passing the billion mark for the first time, according to figures of the Census Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce.

Those figures were taken from the regular biennial industrial census of the department, which will be released soon. The summary of North Carolina's industrial output was furnished to Wade H. Phillips, director of the Department of Conservation and Development, and H. L. McClaren, of Charlotte, chairman of the industrial bureau of the department by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover.

Increase of the value of the manufacturing industries of the State for 1925 was approximately one

hundred millions or \$98,523,518 over the preceding census of 1923, which showed a value of \$951,910,599 for the manufactured products of the State.

A trend toward larger establishments is shown from the census figures, which tabulate a slight decrease in the number of plants although there were substantial increases in the number of workers, the amount of wages paid, and the total value of the products. In 1925 there was 2,614 manufacturing establishments; in 1923 there were 2,670; and in 1921 there were 2,602.

A steady rise in the number of the workers is shown in the four-year period from 1921 to 1925. The tabulation reveals that an average of 182,234 wage earners were employed in the industries in 1925; 173,687 in 1923; and 135,833 in 1921.

In line of the total value of manufactured products, cotton goods led with first place under the Federal classification; tobacco was second; and furniture was third. However, combining the two classifications of tobacco manufacturing, chewing, smoking, and snuff with the separate classification of cigars and cigarettes, the tobacco industry led cotton goods in total value of output.

The cotton goods industry also showed by far the largest number of workers, and led in the total payroll. There were also more cotton goods plants in 1925 than any other industry with the exception of the lumber industry, which was divided into smaller units.



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LEATHEROID RECEPTACLES are strong and durable because the material itself, LEATHEROID, is strong and durable. To this strength of material has been added features of construction—such as the method of securing the bottoms in trucks and cans, the double roll can rim, the placing of solid rivets close together—all of these features contribute to the durability of LEATHEROID RECEPTACLES.

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Clothing, too, is opaque to ultra-violet—except when made with Celanese brand yarn. This, alone among textile fibers, gives free passage to the rays that are essential to our well-being.

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## Production Lower in February

Production of cotton goods in February as reported to the Department of Commerce by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York for the mills represented by that organization was lower by 8.5 per cent for the aggregate of the nine classes than in the same month of 1926 and also lower than in January this year. Stocks at the end of the month were lower than last year and unfilled orders were larger.

For the nine classes combined with the figures expressed in thousands of yards, production in February was 209,698 compared to 229,153 in February, 1926; stocks at the end of the month were 161,483 compared to 208,154; and unfilled orders at the end of the month were 398,675 compared to 239,957.

### Statistics for Classes.

With the figures expressed in thousands of yards, comparing February, 1927, with February, 1926, the statistics for the individual classes follow:

Sheetings—production, 52,622 compared to 46,612; stocks, 35,745 against 22,300; unfilled orders, 86,978 against 62,689.

Print cloth — production, 62,893 against 66,952; stocks, 20,228 against 33,569; unfilled orders, 99,681 against 62,111.

Pajama checks—production, 6,792 against 4,404; stocks, 4,638 against 914; unfilled orders, 10,954 against 10,461.

Drills and twills (40 inches and narrower) — production, 11,160 against 14,499; stocks, 10,457 against 16,971; unfilled orders 17,801 against 11,517.

### On Twills and Jeans.

Pocketing twills and jeans—production, 3,722 against 3,324; stocks, 473 against 7,153; unfilled orders, 7,042 against 2,140.

Osnaburgs—production, 10,047 against 7,380; stocks, 3,667 against 7,536; unfilled orders, 24,519 against 18,532.

Heavy warps sateens—production, 2,133 against 1,326; stocks, 537 against 1,037; unfilled orders, 2,440 against 984.

Drills, twills, sheetings and sateens (wider than 40 inches)—production, 6,063 against 7,367; stocks, 8,155 against 1,798; unfilled orders, 12,232 against 15,177.

### Colored Goods Figure.

Colored goods, production, 54,266 against 47,289; stocks, 78,183 against 116,816; unfilled orders, 137,028 against 56,346.

## Textile Students Hear Lectures

HUBERT WATSON, a student in the Textile School from Worcester, Mass., made an interesting and instructive talk before the Textile Society at North Carolina State College on the manufacture of shuttles. Watson's father is the head of the J. H. Williams Company, makers of automatic and regular

shuttles, reeds and iron and wood heddle frames. This company, which was established in 1830, has built up a reputation for shuttles of high quality. Hubert Watson has worked in the factory owned by this company and is well acquainted with the various operations used in the manufacture of shuttles.

An especially prepared exhibit of the products of the various steps used in the manufacture of shuttles made the talk much clearer and more interesting. At the beginning of his talk, Mr. Watson showed the rough dogwood and persimmon blocks from which the shuttles are made. The ends of these blocks are treated with tallow to prevent checking. These blocks are also thoroughly air dried. Many of them are air-dried for over a year. Then these blocks are kiln dried for about a week just before being made into shuttles. In the manufacturing process there are ten or more steps, depending upon the kind of shuttle, from the dried block to the finished shuttle.

Tufwood, which is especially hard and rough, is, according to Mr. Watson, being used in some of the best grades of shuttles. The speaker explained that dogwood and persimmon have been used in the manufacture of shuttles for a number of years and are still used for the majority of shuttles, but tufwood is gaining favor for this work.

"Very few mills use the same size regular shuttles, so there is no such thing as a standard regular shuttle,"

said Mr. Watson. The speaker added, "If standardization could be brought about there surely would be a tremendous saving to the mills and the shuttle manufacturers." Mr. Watson explained in detail how the shuttles are carefully tested before leaving the factory. Every weaver knows that good weaving depends to a large extent upon the shuttle.

A. Allwood, a student in the Textile School, recently gave an interesting and instructive talk to the Tompkins Textile Society on the subject, Asbestos. Mr. Allwood was for eight years connected with the British Belting, Ltd., England. During four of these eight years he did research work for this concern. Mr. Allwood is therefore, well qualified to discuss asbestos from almost any angle.

Mr. Allwood stated that asbestos, which is a mineral of fibrous structure, is of value because it is both acid and fire proof. He explained that the theoretical composition of this substance usually is: silica, 55.6 ferrous oxide, 16.6; and magnesia, 27.8. However, as Mr. Allwood further explained, in the various classes of asbestos, the proportion of ferrous oxide is different. The fibre has a silky appearance, is square in cross section, practically uniform in size throughout, and is from one fourth inch to eighteen inches in length.

Africa, Australia, Canada, India, Italy, Russia and the United States were named by the speaker as the chief countries in which this mineral is found.



## Staley Textile Starches

*Modified and Standardized for specific requirements*

STALEY'S ECLIPSE MILL STARCHES	Thin-boiling Starches for Warp-Sizing and Finishing.
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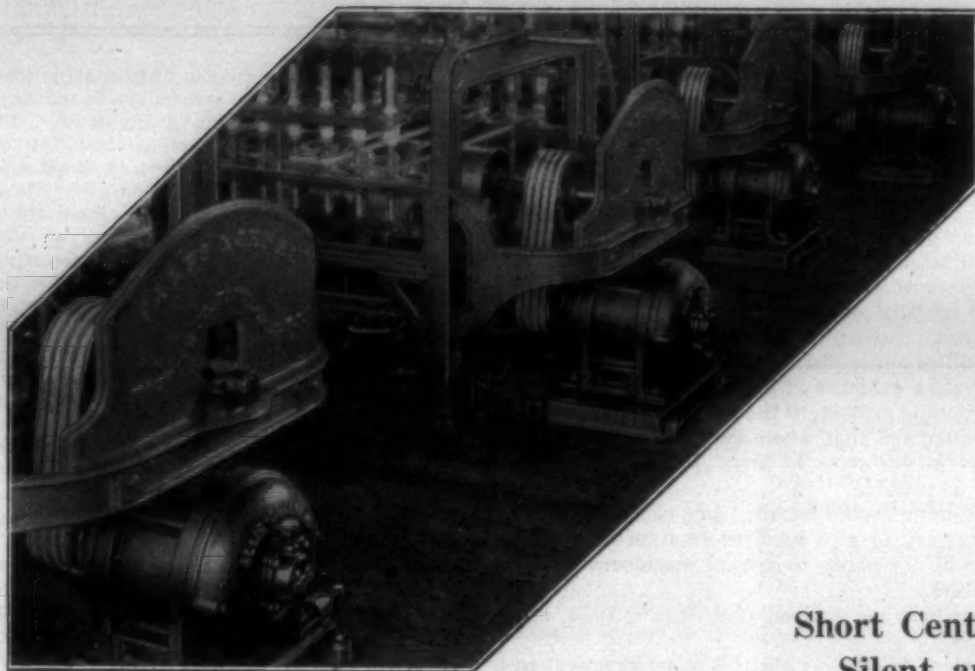
*Note: Our textile service men are available subject to your call to assist in your problems*

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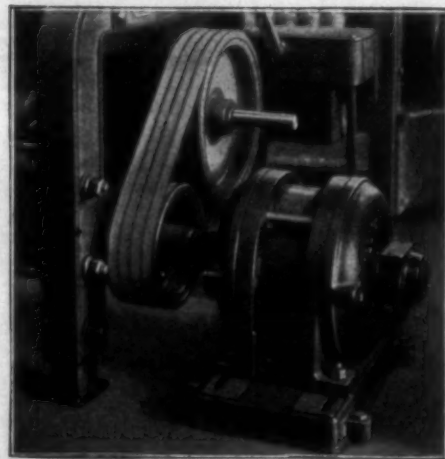
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**M**ILLS equipped with Allis-Chalmers Texrope Drives (Patent Pending) and Allis-Chalmers Timken Bearing Motors are kept in better physical and mechanical condition with less effort and expense.

The percentage of lost time, or of time devoted to other than productive work, is held at the minimum. Higher production and higher quality of product is the result.

Many of the largest and most progressive mills have adopted this combination exclusively. Many others are changing over as rapidly as possible. We will be glad to explain its numerous advantages.

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## ALLIS-CHALMERS TEXROPE DRIVE

Patents Pending

# Practical Discussions By Practical Men

## The Fine Points of Carding.

The rules that will govern the contest for the best article on "The Fine Points of Carding," to be conducted by the Southern Textile Bulletin, are given on this page. They should be read carefully by all those who submit articles in the contest. Articles for the contest, which promises to be unusually interesting, must be mailed by May 1.

## Single and Double Roving.

Editor:

Why is it that roving is run single or double on spinning frames but is always run double on roving frames? Carder.

## Section Beams.

Editor:

I would like to ask through your Discussion Page what is the easiest way to find the standard weight of what yarn on a section beam should weigh and after having found the actual weight, how to figure back to know what yarn number has been made? Second Hand.

## Knock in Spinning Frame.

Editor:

When a spinning frame cylinder knocks, what causes it and what is the remedy? Shorty.

## Answer to Ga.

Editor:

Ga. asks how much yarn can be put on a bobbin of No. 9s yarn with a 2¼ inch ring and 7½ inch traverse. He did not state the size of the bobbin barrel, which is necessary to know in order to arrive at a definite answer. However, here is what one mill is doing with yarn sizing 9 16-100 2¼ inch ring, 7½ inch traverse and the bobbin barrel is ¾ inch of diameter. Yarn on the bobbin 1101 yards. Weight 991 grains. Dixie.

## Answer to Ga.

Editor:

What effect will spindle speed have on yarn? Will too high a speed cause unevenness and why?

In answer to the above three questions, will state that in common practice, no spindle speed has yet been reached which would be too high to affect adversely the quality of good yarns.

If a spindle speed were to be jumped to, say, 1,500 to 20,000 r.p.m. unless some provision were made to spin on wider gauged frames to eliminate the separators, it would cause hairy or fuzzy yarns, on account of the yarn whipping against the separators.

I believe yarns can be made of good quality at a much higher speed than common practice, without in-

## CONTEST RULES

The contest for the best article on "The Fine Points of Carding" will be governed by the following rules:

1. Articles must not be longer than three full columns.
2. Articles must be signed with assumed names but the real name and address of the writer must be known to us.
3. The subject, The Fine Points of Carding, will include anything that has a bearing upon the operation of cotton cards.
4. Articles must be original and articles that include paragraphs or sections copied from other articles on this subject will be thrown out. The contestants and all of our readers will be requested to call our attention to any articles that show evidence of having been copied.
5. In mentioning machinery the name of the maker can not be given. judges will be instructed that where two are of equal merit the decision shall be given to the one received first. It is therefore advisable to mail articles as early as possible.
6. In mentioning machinery the name of the maker can not be given except when necessary to give such information as special card settings, etc. This rule will not apply to special machinery or attachments that have no competitors.
7. Articles which are received after May 1, 1927, will not be considered in the contest.
8. The contest will be decided by seven practical men who, acting independently of each other, will read the articles and give us their opinion relative to which is the best and second best. A vote for first place will count one (1) and a vote for second place will count one-half (½).
9. The article receiving the largest number of the judges' votes will be declared the winner and its writer will receive \$25.00. The writer of the article which receives the second largest vote will receive \$15.00, and of the third best, \$10.00.

The writer of the best practical article contributed to this contest will receive \$25.

The second prize will be \$15 and the third prize \$10.

juring the yarns, and on narrow gauged frames, if the yarn was surrounded by a tubular separator instead of a bladed separator.

That is, my idea is that yarns can be spun at a much higher rate of speed than is now done, by spinning on cap frames. This means to spin around a tube, within a tubular separator. Possibly the spindle speed could reach 20,000 r.p.m.

Modern.

## Answer to Cornered.

Editor:

Cornered has asked a question which involves a principle in mechanics. That is, the builder motion is not set right! He states that his bobbins build up larger on the top half than on the bottom half, and wants to know the cause. The cause of this is when the chart or cam is not set directly over the center of the up and down arm with which it comes into contact. In order to set a builder motion right, proceed as follows: Move the heart cam over on its side until it is divided exactly into two equal parts. This can be ascertained by the position of the ring rail which should be exactly at the half way up position. Now, the heart cam shaft should be in perfect line and level. The depressing arm under the side of the heart must also be perfectly level. The heart cam point and the opposite end should be perfectly level when a line is drawn through the point to the heel of the heart; this

is important. If the heart cam is not centrally located, and level together with the other parts which should be in line, level and at right angles, the parts will not move in even time. The top half of the traverse motion will travel slower than the bottom half or vice versa. Therefore the bobbins will not build evenly. Mechanic.

## Answer to Hunter.

Editor:

Hunter asked a very interesting question when he wanted information about contraction. No doubt every weave room man has the contraction problem sooner or later.

We all know that contraction from warp yarn to woven cloth is governed by the number of interlacings per inch, the picks per inch, the counts of yarn and the amount of tension on the yarn during weaving.

The difference in the contraction between 68x72 goods and 64x64 is .7 per cent, the counts of yarn being 30s warp and 40s filling in each construction.

The contraction in the warp in 68x72 is 5.50 per cent and in 64x64 it is 4.8 per cent. This difference in contraction is what makes the yardage between the cuts marks in woven cloth too great. If you should have 100 yards of warp yarn as 68x72, counts 30s and 40s, you would get 94.5 yards of cloth. If you should weave it as 64x64 you would get 95.2 yards of cloth. I should think the

difference in this contraction is too great to overcome by changing the mechanism of the loom. Although this contraction can be reduced some by running as small a shed as the shuttle will permit. Elevate the whip roll a little above the line to sand roller and also run the warp as tight as possible. It will be an advantage to make adjustments so the top line of shed will have the same tension as the bottom line of shed or vice versa:

If you want 60 yards of woven cloth to each cut, arrange the gear and measuring motion to run 63 yards of warp to each cut, or make allowance of 4.8 per cent on 64x64—30s-40s construction.

I am unable to say just what the number of yarns would be on 100 looms. This would be according to the number of yards of warp to each loom. To every 100 yards of 64x64 warp yarn you will have .7 per cent more yards of cloth than you get from the 100 yards of 68x72, counts of yarn being the same in each case.

I hope some of the other weavers will make this problem clear through this department.

W. M. Y.

## Level Shading in Rayon Dyeing

THE problem of level dyeing of rayon yarns and fabrics is being given considerable attention in the industry, both among producers and consumers of the fiber. The great strides recently made by fine cotton and rayon mixture dress goods, and their steadily growing popularity, warrants the great amount of study given the development of even dyeing in finished goods. Varying qualities of pulp used as base, or even of the water used in manufacture, have important bearing on the yarn as regards its dyeing properties.

In a recent address by A. J. Hall, B. Sc., F. I. C., noted British textile expert, before the Manchester section of dyers and colorists, made an interesting comparison of some physical and chemical properties of cotton and rayon, particularly after treatment with caustic alkalis, or while under a state of tension. He pointed out that dyers have had considerable difficulty in producing level shades on woven and knitted materials consisting wholly or partly of rayon.

## Reasons for Variations.

In fabrics woven with a viscose fiber filling, it has been found that marked variations in depth of shade occur with cop or pirn changes, it being possible to show that such variations are due to the fact that the yarn in one pirn has a greater or less absorptive capacity for dyes than that in another. Similar variations, their form depending on the type of knitting machines used, are found in tubular viscose fiber hose,



affected by tensile strains to which it may be subjected.

Dyers co-operating with rayon producers have made progress in the solution of such difficulties by selecting dyes which show least unevenness in the yarn, or the tension defects in knitting and weaving. When viscose is treated for six hours at room temperature with a 5 per cent caustic soda, and afterward freed from alkali and dried, its affinity for certain direct dyes may remain unaffected or be much increased. When direct dyes are classified, according to their power of dyeing equal or unequal depth of shades on alkali-treated and non-treated viscose, it is found that the small number of dyes which yield equal shades are the same as those which have been found to yield even dyeings on materials containing commercial uneven grades of viscose.

Exactly the same classification is obtained by determining those dyes which yield equal or unequal shades on viscose yarns dyed while slack or while under tension. Whatever may be the cause of unevenness in rayon yarns, it is now possible to prepare uneven grades as desired by suitable alkali treatment or by tension, the dyeing properties of the imitation yarns corresponding exactly to those of the commercial yarns. This should help the dyers.

Alkali treatment of viscose fiber considerably decreases its affinity for basic dyes, no exception to this having been noted. On the other hand, the affinity of viscose for cer-

tain fast dyes is variously affected by alkali treatment. The swelling and solubility of viscose in caustic alkalis is increased by cooling, a significant fact in the mercerizing of mixture cotton and viscose fiber fabrics.

Viscose yarn immersed in caustic soda of 20 degrees Tw. for one hour suffers a 12 per cent loss of weight and shrinks 25 per cent in length, it is said. While the normal moisture content of cotton is increased from 7 per cent to 12 per cent by mercerization, the moisture content of viscose fiber under similar conditions remains unaffected at 11 to 12 per cent.

In treating viscose with caustic alkalis it is found that its handle and luster are much preserved by the presence of formaldehyde. Alkali-treated viscose yarn has increased extensibility and elasticity. It is believed that the difficulties of dyeing viscose materials will be much increased if alkali treatment forms part of their preparations.

### Thread That Photographs Itself

Under the above title the Pacific Mills recently had a full page advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post with the illustration of the machine which we are reproducing here.

The following is the reading matter from their advertisement:

"If you have a piece of cotton

cloth that looks well and wears well, you can be sure that it was woven from even yarn or thread. Likewise, a textile mill's volume, low costs and high wages to its operatives are directly related to the evenness of the thread used in weaving.

"To make sure of even yarn Pacific Mills employed advanced methods in technical research. As a result, the instrument sketched above was invented. This ingenious device causes thread to show up its own imperfections which are not visible to the naked eye. It is a direct check on spinning methods and the choice of raw materials.

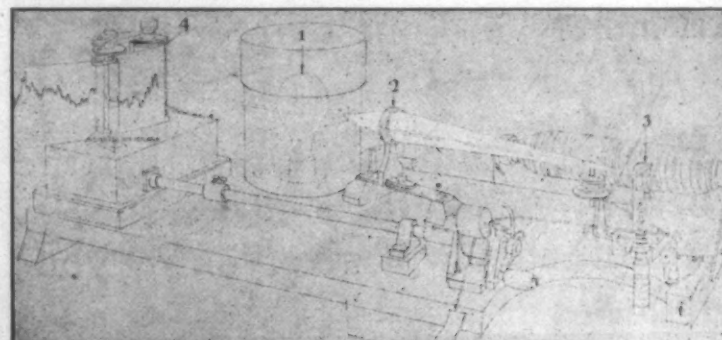
"Pacific Mills has been a pioneer in introducing scientific research into the textile industry. Organized and continuous study

of every major activity is an essential part of the Pacific program.

"This study applies to raw materials, mechanical equipment, the advanced chemistry of dyeing and finishing, mill processing, the intelligent use of man-power and modern plans for marketing the finished product.

"Progress and leadership in the textile industry like all other industries is made possible first, by a hunger for facts, second, by ability to get at the facts, third, by courage to make use of the facts as they affect the needs of an advancing world."

We understand that this machine was developed by the Pacific Mills, but it is certainly a idea of value for with greater ability to detect unevenness in yarn it will be easier to produce even yarns.



## THE EYE IS THE THING



And is it reasonable to suppose that the yarn can go through those corners without being damaged or broken! The eye is the thing! And consider the number of eyes required in your weave room.

Let us send you some samples—no obligation.

## STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO.

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### THE STEEL HEDDLE LINE

"Duplex" Loom Harness (complete with Frames and Heddles fully assembled).  
Drop Wires (with Nickel Plated, Copper Plated or Plain Finished).

Heddles—Harness Frames—Selvage Harness—Leno Doups—Jacquard Heddles—Lingoes—Improved Loom Reeds—Leno Reeds—Lease Reeds—Beamer Hecks—Combs.



# Customers and Competitors admit that **SHAMBOW** Makes Fine Shuttles

Making fine shuttles is not the result of a miracle; it is not some secret process of manufacture—it is merely an honest **SINCERITY OF PURPOSE**.

We know and you know that the better we make the shuttles, the less trouble they will give you in your looms.

What we mean by "SINCERITY OF PURPOSE":

1. Careful inspection of dog-wood and parts.
2. Strict adherence to your specifications.
3. Trained shuttle experts to discuss your needs.
4. Deliveries on the exact date they are promised.
5. Fifty years concentration on making shuttles exclusively.

## SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.

H. H. Ullman, President

Greenville, S. C.

Paterson, N. J.

## Finding Out What Textile Consumer Wants

IT is one of the oldest axioms of the business world that "goods well bought are half sold." This old maxim is more than a rule of thumb for the guidance of retailers. It has vital significance for manufacturers because buying well is a corollary of manufacturing well. A manufacturer is not shooting at the bullseye if he does not have his sights spotted on the ultimate consumer, says an article by Stuart D. Cowan, Cowan, Dempsey & Dengler, Inc., marketing, sales and advertising counsel, in Commerce and Finance.

In bygone days the manufacturer was an individual craftsman, such as the custom shoemaker or the custom tailor, who dealt directly with the consumer. He had an intimate knowledge of the consumer's wants and preferences. He not only made the goods the consumer wanted but he made them when they were wanted. The problem of meeting shifting trends was comparatively simple for him and inventory had not come into the picture.

Then the factory system of manufacturing came into existence. Little by little a gap widened between the manufacturer and the consumer. The makers of goods began to have little or no direct contact with the users of goods. Manufacturers concentrated their attention on large scale production and it began to be an inside job. The producers did not go out and meet the consumers, learn what they thought about the goods or keep posted on consumer needs, ideas and preferences. The viewpoint of the manufacturer became entirely a "factory viewpoint."

It was left to the retailer to maintain the contacts with the consumer and they were alert to the wishes of the public. They studied preferences and buying habits and searched the markets for goods to meet the desires of the consumer. It is significant that the stores which have built up the biggest business and enjoy the largest profits are those which have given the greatest amount of study to the wishes of the public and have displayed the greatest enterprise in assembling goods from the four corners of the earth to cater to those wishes.

The originators of goods had, until quite recently, little share in determining the character of the products they manufactured. But that unfavorable position is being remedied. Within the last decade manufacturers began to investigate for themselves the trends of the consumer markets. They have initiated research to find out what the public was thinking about goods. Now in many industries the manufacturers are enjoying in greater or less degree the old relations that existed in bygone days between the individual maker of the goods and those who use them. The alert manufacturer, today, not only knows the present wishes of the consumer but he also knows what the consumer will probably want later on and the character of his production is governed accordingly.

Bankers and business men generally were agreed, in the last few years, that the textile industry was one of the most backward in the country in its marketing methods. Some went so far as to say it was twenty years behind the times.

The simplest way of showing how the position of the industry was regarded is to quote a leading industrial banker who said this to us, last summer, when we were discussing the possibility of undertaking work for a large mill:

"Do not touch a textile proposition. The whole industry—mills, cutters, jobbers, retailers—is so undermined by cross-currents, misunderstandings and harmful traditions that your efforts will accomplish little or nothing, and you will find in the end that you have wasted your time and your effort."

But there are exceptions to every generality. We found that our client, Pacific Mills, was doing the very things that had to be done to bring new life and power into the business. Just as a doctor makes an exhaustive diagnosis of his patient's condition, from all angles before considering the right course of treatment, so the officials of Pacific Mills had set in motion measures designed to bring to light a complete, accurate and dependable diagnosis for the industry.

They disregarded the past as an infallible guide and started fresh; they have devoted over 18 months to study. Among other things they took a primary part in the exhaustive study and investigation by the Harvard School of Business Economics and retained Dr. M. T. Copeland of its research division to carry on an even more searching sales analysis.

As these studies progressed it became obvious that former low cost methods of merchandising and marketing must be abandoned by the industry,—that an entirely new conception of the distribution problem must be adopted. Other industries had discovered that fact at an earlier date.

For years, and even today, men in the textile industry have referred to the cutter and the wholesaler as the "primary" market. That idea is now rapidly becoming passe. The ablest men in the textile industry now regard the consumer as the "primary" market.

She is the starting point of all the really constructive thinking. She decides whether she wants the goods produced by the industry. She decides how much the retailer can sell. She thus determines how much the cutter or wholesaler can sell. In the end, she regulates the industry's volume and its profits.

Since the industry does not sell the consumer direct, success then depends on getting the factors between the mills and the woman to co-operate in doing what has to be done to get results. Heretofore the mill men have known very little about the inside facts of the business of cutters, wholesalers and re-



tailers. That is no longer so.

Pacific Mills now have prepared to obtain, and are obtaining the most exhaustive information about the problems, policies, methods, sales, profits and losses of cutters, wholesalers and retailers. Many of them have seen their profits falling and their future undermined. A surprisingly large number have shown a whole-hearted willingness to co-operate in the kind of work that will bring about better conditions in the textile and affiliated industries to the benefit and progress of all concerned.

Pacific Mills has thus prepared to assume leadership in the study of consumer preferences, habits and style trends.

It once was the custom of mills to await orders from the wholesale trade before deciding upon the character of the goods that would be produced. Pacific Mills has abandoned that method. It has its own style bureau whose experts make original investigations in the world's fashion centers, study style trends and thus enable the company to anticipate the new fashion trends. The company is in a position to advise the trade concerning the kind of goods and patterns that should be stocked.

Its activities do not mean usurping the legitimate place of traders that have long been the route from the mill to the consumer. They merely illustrate an abandonment of the factory viewpoint. In this case the manufacturer has his eye on the requirements of the ultimate consumer. The kind of production resulting therefrom will naturally be beneficial to everyone concerned.

There are many large organizations which now have representatives whose principal mission is to study trends everywhere and report back to headquarters so that these trends may be anticipated in the kind of goods produced.

An example of the close contact which is kept with consumer preferences is furnished by the monthly meeting of certain large companies for the purpose of forecasting color trends. In this meeting the Cheney Silk, du Pont, Forrester Kid, McCallum Hosiery and Eaton, Crane & Pike Writing Paper companies participate.

It is of course obvious that manufacturers cannot do all of their business on a style basis because style runs in cycles and these cycles are growing shorter. But they must have diversified products to keep alive and those who can forecast correctly with respect to style are rewarded by attaining leadership. The manufacturer who tries to lead in the origination of new and attractive goods takes some risks but he and his customers also reap benefits.

Creating is, in a sense, speculating but like speculating in the stock market it pays tremendously if you are right in a majority of your decisions. That is where research comes into the picture. It reduces the speculative risk in manufacturing. Research will not only define the potential market for a product but it will also indicate the exact kind, type, and style of product which will go best in each major

market. Research is merely long-time, patient observation speeded up.

It was long observation which convinced the makers of Ivory soap that the public was tired of having a scap that dropped to the bottom of the bath tub whereas a few months of research work might have readily demonstrated that there was a big success in sight for a soap that floated.

Finding out what the public wants is the road to success in manufacturing. The progress of the motor car industry is an outstanding example of the value of research. In that industry searching investigation has been conducted continuously to find out what criticisms the public had to make of the types of cars produced. Such research not only developed the improvements wanted by the public but actually became creative in its scope and led to other improvements which had not been thought of. Duco finish, oil filters, one-piece wind-shields, four-wheel brakes, "one-shot" lubrication and low priced closed cars—all these are the outcome of the industry's merchandising research work.

It is reported that when the Palm Olive Company decided to make a shaving cream they first inquired of hundreds of men what they wanted in a shaving cream. They thus found out exactly the things that would make the product appealing and the Palmolive product soon became one of the two or three big sellers in about one-third of the time it had taken other manufacturers to reach a similar position.

A linoleum manufacturer, W. & J. Sloane Manufacturing Company, two years ago made a survey to find out what they could do to provide a ready market for their new mill, then in course of construction. The survey indicated a market for a super-quality product. In consequence their product was brought to a higher quality than the best imported linoleum and the mill is now running overtime despite a generally dull market.

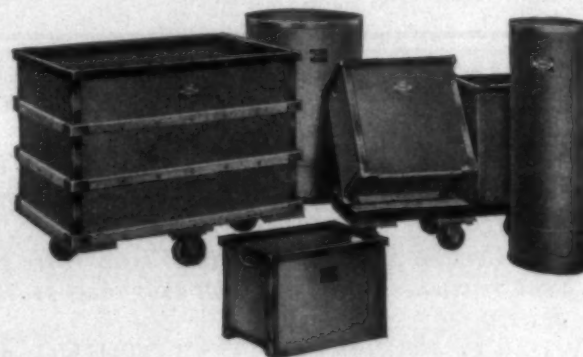
Definite knowledge of the market for a product then makes it possible to apply advertising intelligently to the work of selling the product to the consumer. A large paper company did something new in the paper business. They found out by research that there were very definite uses for different types and grades of paper, and they manufactured those items. They then offered through advertising to show buyers of paper how to use these papers to best advantage. One advertisement alone brought requests for 60,000 copies of the booklet offered by the company,—a convincing proof that research had struck pay dirt both in the standardization program and the market for the standardized line.

Research is as pertinent to the creation of successful advertising as it is to successful manufacturing. Advertising once was office made. It was produced by men who stuck to their desks. Today, the really efficient advertising is created by men who go out among the public and thus know what the public wants.

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# WISSCO

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### Weavers Meet Next Week

Members of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association are showing a great deal of interest in the meeting of the division to be held April 20 at Hotel Cleveland, Spartanburg, S. C., and a very full attendance is expected.

The meeting will be devoted to further work in grading print cloths and the program is in line with the efforts of the Southern Textile Association to arrive at more standard methods for classifying goods as first and second qualities.

L. L. Brown, chairman of the Weavers' Division, recently sent out a questionnaire to a large number of members asking for information to be used in the discussion at the meeting. Mr. Brown will have on hand a large number of print cloth samples that will be graded for imperfections. He will be assisted in conducting the meeting by W. A. Black, superintendent of the Beaumont Manufacturing Company, Spartanburg, who was recently appointed assistant chairman of the Weavers' Division.

### Prominent Mill Men On Georgia Program

Atlanta, Ga.—Further details of the plans for the annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, which will be held here April 19, continue to emphasize the announced theme of the convention—the place of the textile school in the textile industry.

President George S. Harris, of the Expositino Mills, Atlanta, will open the meeting with an address on the place of the textile school in the textile industry. Following him will be three of the best-known textile executives in the Southeast, Harrison Hightower, Cason Callaway, and W. D. Anderson, who will discuss what the industry wants and needs from the French Textile School at the Georgia School of Technology.

A representative from each of four big groups of Georgia mills, the Callaway Mills, Hightower Mills, West Point Mills, and Bibb Mills, will discuss what they got out of the course at the textile school and what they might have gotten out of it that would have been of service to them in their actual work.

Finally, Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of the Georgia School of Technology, will discuss the subject of what the textile school expects of the textile mills of the State in the way of co-operation and support.

### Cotton Goods Shipments and Sales

Sales and shipments of cotton cloth during March and for the first quarter of this year increased substantially, according to reports just compiled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Greater consumption of cotton goods also was indicated in the further decline of stocks on hand to new low levels. Shipments, which have increased steadily since November, were larger in volume during March than in many months.

Sales approached the high record established in January.

Sales in the first quarter of the year were 943,896,000 yards, or 35.4 per cent greater than sales in the corresponding period last year. Production during the three months amounted to 738,872,000 yards, an increase of more than 8 per cent over 1926.

Stocks on hand March 31 were 162,438,000 yards. This was 35 per cent less than at the end of the first quarter of 1926 and 34.3 per cent less than they were three months ago. Unfilled orders at the end of March were 445,171,000 yards, or 72.5 per cent more than they were on March 31, 1926, and 37 per cent more than they were three months ago.

During the first quarter of this year the ratio of sales to production was 111.5 per cent. In 1926 it was 102.2 per cent. Shipments equalled 127.7 per cent of production for the first quarter of 1927 as compared with 1926 per cent for the same period in 1926.

Comparison with March, 1926, shows increases in the volume of sales, shipments and production. Sales last month amounted to 296,165,000 yards, an increase of 29.7 per cent over March last year. Shipments were 305,134,000 yards, an increase of 22.2 per cent over shipments a year ago. Production was 277,052,000 yards, an increase of 8.8 per cent over March, 1926.

The reports compiled by the association are based on yardage statistics on the manufacture and sale of more than 200 classifications of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these goods in the United States.

### Boll Weevils Quit Winter Quarters

Raleigh, N. C.—Continued warm weather is bringing boll weevils out of their winter quarters, says Entomologist R. W. Leiby, of the State Department of Agriculture. The first weevils crawled from their winter shelter on March 12, according to observations made by the Department's entomologists after three days of continued warm weather. These weevils were found within screen wire cages located at Aberdeen and on the department's test farm in Edgecombe county. Five hundred weevils were put in each of fifteen cages with suitable leaves, trash and Spanish moss last fall, where they could seek winter shelter. The cages are examined daily in spring for weevils that crawl from the trash on to the wire, the weevils being counted and removed, thus giving the entomologists some idea as to the percentage of weevils that survived the winter. Between March 13 and 16, fifteen of the 7,500 weevils placed in cages last fall, left their winter shelter to search for cotton. This is a greater number than the entomologists found alive during the entire emergence period of 1926 which extended from the middle of March to the last of June. The indications are that a very high percentage of the weevils have survived the winter, says Dr. Leiby, at least the percentage will be higher than that of the last two winters.



That a high percentage of weevil survival does not necessarily mean severe weevil injury to cotton is pointed out by Dr. Leiby, for if many of the living weevils come out early, as they appear to be doing now, they will be apt to perish before cotton is out of the ground to serve as food. However, the department's entomologists have found that the weevils can remain alive by feeding upon cotton seed, and there appears to be abundant seed in the cotton fields of last year available now for their food.

It is emphasized by the entomologists that the real factors governing the amount of weevil injury to cotton are temperature and moisture during the summer months. A hot dry season, they say, will mean little damage, even though the winter survival of the weevils is high. However, with a high percentage of winter survival rather than a small one, the weevils could inflict very serious injury if given a rather wet and only moderately warm summer.

### Philadelphia Jacquard Towels for the Holiday

In view of the large Turkish towel product which is at present coming on the market the sold ahead condition of various mills is one of the brighter aspects of the situation, so buyers say, and promises to keep the price basis much more stabilized than was the case up to recently when a few were a little apprehensive about whether the trade could fully absorb their product along with the other lines which had been offered. There is the report of one producer advancing quotations 10 per cent since the opening which brings the entire market more nearly in line.

Considerably less price instability is remarked at this time since there is somewhat less of a trading attitude than there was. This is the way several see the matter since they are much less disturbed about competitive conditions than they were some time ago. The Philadelphia trade is beginning to get out new jacquards which fit into the Christmas trade requirements. Others pay a little attention to this phase of demand and others none at all since they find an easy outlet for their entire fancy product.—Journal of Commerce.

### Jute Versus Cotton

Jute burlap is a foreign product made by labor that runs in wage scale from 89 cents a week to \$2.84 for the highest paid. The importations have increased since 1899, at which time the average was 126,920,254 yards, to 998,151,118 yards average in 1926. Strange to say the government of this country is one of the largest consumers, although, as it is well known, burlap is also now used for most of the shipping bags, and practically used exclusively as a covering for bales of cotton.

The latter fact seems incredible when cotton planters are carrying a large surplus each year. It seems incredible indeed that this nation would allow its own market thus preempted by a foreign fiber.

The fact is, despite the highest tariff in the history of this country, the rates on burlap are wholly out of proportion, the government thereby encouraging the importation of competitive cloth, whereas if cotton should be substituted the consumptive demands would increase fully one million bales a year. This would, on a basis of computing spot prices on supply and demand, increase the firm spot price of cotton fully one cent a pound, and perhaps more. This would mean an increase in the income from spot cotton sales around \$75,000,000 a year.

There is a duty of only one cent a pound on burlap.

It is fundamental that if a farmer must buy in a protected market it is only fair that he should enjoy the same protection when he sells his products.

The Constitution is not an advocate of a high protective tariff, but if that is to be the policy of the nation then it should be fair and work both ways.

That is the position we took in regard to the tariff on imported vegetable oils. Just as burlap is made in a Bengal jute mill with cheap Indian labor, so are the oriental vegetable oils made by cheap coolie labor. It would be unfair to the Southern peanut growers to make them buy their supplies under a protective tariff, and sell their peanuts, or other vegetable oil products, in competition with oriental vegetable oils imported practically duty free. We said so. Practically all the Southern Democrats in Congress took the same view. They ought to take the same view as to burlap.

Producing is only one part of a farm program. Selling is of equal importance. Therefore fair marketing is an obligation incumbent not only upon those directly interested in our home products, but it is a duty of the government in its protection levies, to see to it that there should be no discrimination in favor of one class against another.

Such discrimination now exists and the next Congress should apply the remedy. If we are to have a high tariff let the farmer as well as the manufacturer get the benefit of it.—Atlanta Constitution.

### Would Name Big Lake for Murray.

Columbia, S. C.—The big lake to result from the Lexington Water Company's \$20,000,000 electric power development near here will be Lake Murray in honor of William Spencer Murray, New York engineer who conceived the project, if the Senate concurs in a resolution adopted by the House. The resolution was introduced by the delegations from Lexington, Saluda, Newberry and Richland counties.

### N. C. Mill Men to Meet.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina will be held at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, on June 24 and 25.

The program is now being arranged and will be announced within a short time by Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary.

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LAPPERS  
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(Mechanical or Electric Stop Motion)  
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ROVING FRAMES  
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## Traced To Tippy

IN our recent editorial answering the Bishops' Attack we stated that we did not believe that it was drawn or conceived by Bishop Cannon or his associates, although we recognized the fact that to Bishop Cannon, personally, it was a welcome document.

Since that time we have been searching for its source and have traced it to Worth R. Tippy, of New York.

There is no better illustration in America of the word "parasite" than Worth R. Tippy.

The organization which he uses for the obtaining of money is called the Commission of the Federation of Churches of Christ in America and he signs himself as secretary of the Commission on Church and Social Service.

It seems almost like sacrilege to say anything against an organization with a name like that, but it is more of a sacrilege for men to use such a name as a cover for the occupation of filching money from the public.

Ardent and sincere church members and ministers render it support on account of its name and yet it has never accomplished any good except to support a lot of parasites like Worth M. Tippy, and it is recognized in Washington as one of the interlocking organizations that are operated by the group of men and women who live in luxury and comparative idleness on the funds they collect from gullible people.

In response to a telegram of inquiry about Worth M. Tippy we received the following wire from a friend in Boston:

"TIPPY IS KEY MAN BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND UNION LABOR. HE WORKED FOR FEDERAL CHILD

LABOR AMENDMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS AND ACCUSED MANUFACTURERS OF HAVING USED UNLIMITED FUNDS IN ITS DEFEAT. HE IS STILL WORKING TO REVERSE PEOPLES' VERDICT. FURTHER DETAILS BY LETTER."

When we were conducting the campaign in Massachusetts against the Federal Child Labor Amendment we ran across Tippy and there was no man or woman on his side who equalled Tippy in making statements with such absolute disregard of truth.

Rev. J. H. Viser, pastor of the Lafayette Presbyterian Church at Norfolk, Va., in a recent letter to the local secretary of a branch of the organization with which Worth M. Tippy is connected, said:

"I desire that you remove our name from your books.

"The lobbying of bills, the sending of delegations to the State Legislature and other political, jockeying, are entirely foreign to the gospel of the lowly Nazarene, who, while here on earth, consistently refused to participate in the politics of his day.

"I am against the use of 'Caesar's weapons' to advance the 'Kingdom of Christ.'"

Worth M. Tippy has never hesitated to use "Caesar's Weapons" and we can personally testify that he is also adept in the use of those of Annanias.

Rev. E. O. Watson, editor of the Southern Christian Advocate and one of those who refused to sign the Bishops' attack, says in an article in the Columbia State:

"In South Carolina, mill management and mill employees, whether formally or otherwise, have a mutual understanding of their common problems, and, in the main, respect each other and render each to other their fair dues. Abuses exist, evils need correction and better conditions should be and are aimed at. These results are far

more likely to be accomplished through plans and conclusions reached in conference by those having first-hand knowledge than through criticism and experiments originating among wise men afar off no matter how many good 'representative Southern ministers' or other religious leaders not in direct touch with the situation may sign pleasing-sounding theoretical paragraphs, with or without careful consideration."

W. H. K. Pendleton, rector of Church of the Advent at Spartanburg, S. C., says in the Spartanburg Herald:

"In common, I suppose, with other Southern ministers, I received several letters requesting my signature to this statement. The last one was quite urgent in the effort 'to secure 25 signatures from the South.' I was requested to telegraph my signature at the expense of the commission. Finding myself entirely out of sympathy with the movement I did not comply with their request. Had I thought that the voice of an inconspicuous Southern minister would be needed I should have entered my protest at the time.

"In conversation with the Rt. Rev. Theodore D. Bratton, D. D., bishop of Mississippi, who recently conducted the Bishops' Crusade in the Church of the Advent, I found that he had written an earnest protest in reply to the request for his signature. His attitude is doubtless characteristic of that of Southern leaders in the industrial region."

We give these extracts in order to show the sentiments of prominent ministers of the South as contrasted to that of Worth M. Tippy, the author of the Bishops' attack.

While Worth M. Tippy gets a good salary from his "Commission on Church and Social Service," there is little doubt that he also drew a salary from the National Child Labor Committee and now draws pay from union labor organizations.

The campaign against the Federal Child Labor Amendment exposed the falsehoods of the National Child Labor Committee to such an extent that most people quit contributing to that organization, and Owen Lovejoy, finding the coffers empty, quit the organization, but it is probable that Worth M. Tippy still participates in the division of such funds as are collected.

Union labor has found from bitter experience that the contentment and good feeling resulting from the cotton-mill villages of the South has made it practically impossible to organize unions in the South and union organizers have frequently railed against the Southern mill village and they of course always attack the scale of wages and hours.

Worth M. Tippy, a parasite wearing the cloak of the Church but with one hand in the pocket of union labor and the other coffers of the almost defunct National Child Labor Committee, wrote the Bishops' attack and forty-one Bishops and church leaders very foolishly signed it.

The document contains union labor's attack upon the mill villages and every other charge that has been made by union organizers.

It contained every charge and every demand that was made by those who sought the enactment of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

We are surprised that it took us so long to recognize the co-ordination of the two forces and realize that union labor and the Federal

Child Labor Amendment agitators were making a combined attack while hiding under the cloak of the Church.

## Buyers Puzzled

THE cotton goods market report in one of the New York papers said recently:

"The strength in the primary unfinished cloth markets is puzzling some of the large buyers, according to reports current here. They underestimated that well sold position of some of the mills running on print cloths, osnaburgs, bag sheetings and some other fabrics, and have not seen so many goods coming out from second hands as they anticipated might be the case in view of the large production."

The trouble with the buyers has been failure to realize the volume of cotton goods consumption.

On August 1, 1925, there were immense stocks of cotton goods held by mills but by August 1, 1926, in spite of the fact that 6,400,000 bales of cotton had been manufactured during the period, the stock of cotton goods had been wiped out.

Beginning on August 1, 1926, without reserve stocks, it should have been evident to anyone that the "demand in excess of production," which during the previous year absorbed the stocks of goods, must create a strong situation when there were no stocks for it to absorb.

The cotton goods situation is strong and the only weakness is in the backbones of the mill managers who, as the result of their experiences during four years of depression, no longer have the nerve to demand prices that show reasonable profits.

## Carding Contest

BEGINNING in our issue of May 5th we will run a contest for the best practical article on "The Fine Points of Carding" and we hope that a large number of superintendents and overseers will enter the contest.

One hundred and two men entered our last contest on "The Causes of Bad Spinning" and the book containing those articles has been in great demand.

During recent years much study has been given to carding and card settings and there are many mill men who can write articles containing valuable information upon the operation of cards.

While substantial cash prizes will be given to the winners of the contest, there will also be much credit due to those capable of writing articles that win prizes or receive honorable mention from the contest judges.

## A Telegram.

Social Circle, Ga.,  
April 9, 1927.

David Clark, Editor,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Wire me if you have located Robert A. Hunter. We have some good size Georgia boys who want to meet him.

W. L. PHILLIPS.



## Personal News

W. G. Reynolds has resigned as superintendent of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, Selma, N. C.

Albert Scott has become section hand in carding at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

C. Barton, from Tarboro, N. C., has accepted a position at one of the mills in Columbus, Ga.

Carroll C. Reinhart will be general manager of the new S. S. Miller Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C.

R. T. Smith has resigned as superintendent of the Arnall Mills, Sargent, Ga.

N. F. Estes has been appointed superintendent of the Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Rush Green, of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Blacksburg Spinning Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.

W. L. Hicks has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga., to become overseer of weaving No. 2 at the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

W. J. Engle, formerly superintendent of the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C., has returned to that position since the recent reorganization of the company.

D. O. Bryant, former assistant superintendent of the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has become superintendent of the Arnall Mills, Sargent, Ga.

R. P. Jackson has resigned as superintendent of the Blacksburg Spinning Company, Blacksburg, S. C., to become night superintendent of the Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

John P. Hallman, formerly overseer at the Glenn-Lowry plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Chesnee Manufacturing Company, Chesnee, S. C.

F. W. Williams, for the past nine years superintendent of the Brown Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C., has resigned to become superintendent of the new S. S. Miller Hosiery Mills, of the same place.

N. B. Sherrill has resigned as president of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., after serving in that capacity since the mill was organized 35 years ago. He will continue as chairman of the board of directors.

Hughes L. Siever, Southern representative of the Borne, Scrymser Company, is in Manchester, England, inspecting the operation of the Breton mineral process (oil spraying cotton) in a number of English mills. Mr. Siever is accompanied by his wife and will spend several weeks on the continent before returning to this country.

E. D. Pitcher, secretary and treasurer of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., has returned from a visit to California.

James Lee Young, Jr., has been awarded a medal by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers for excellence in his work as a student at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

J. Newsom, formerly superintendent and general manager of the Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has been transferred to superintendent at the Milstead Manufacturing Company, Milstead, Ga.

Robert Lassiter, of Charlotte, has been elected president of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C. He is also president of the Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C., and the Victory Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. Holt, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Riverside Manufacturing Company, Pendleton, S. C., to accept a position with the American Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., is overseer of carding at that mill.

N. F. Harris, who has been overhauling machinery at various mills in the South for the past 25 years, has accepted a permanent position with the Cannon Manufacturing Company, Kannapolis, N. C. He is now starting up the spinning in the new 50,000-spindle Cannon plant.

### A. L. Bain Dead.

At the moment of going to press word was received that A. L. Bain, formerly superintendent of the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., died Tuesday in Greensboro, N. C. Further information was unavailable for this issue.

### Weaver-Boyd.

T. H. Weaver and Miss Sarah Jane Boyd were married in Richmond, Va., on March 28. Miss Boyd is a daughter of Pascal Boyd, superintendent of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

### W. C. Dodson Represents Smith-Drum & Co.

W. C. Dodson, who for the past several years has been sales representative for H. G. Mayer, textile machinery agent of Charlotte, has resigned that position to become Southern representative for Smith, Drum & Co., Philadelphia. He will handle this territory in co-operation with Wm. S. McNab, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Mr. Dodson is a recognized authority on dyeing and dyeing equipment. He is author of "Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles," a practical treatise on dyeing operations and dyestuffs.

## AMALIE PRODUCTS

## Economy and Quality in Bleaching and Dyeing

**A**N effective detergent for the kiering process, this kier agent readily dissolves and removes the natural fatty and waxy impurities in the cotton. As a result the subsequent bleaching process is greatly facilitated and a perfect white obtained in bleaching.

Bleacheries by using Amalie Sonolene have eliminated one boil where two boils were previously necessary.

In open and closed dyeing machines, the difficulties usually experienced with ordinary turkey red oils through foaming are eliminated by the use of Amalie Sonolene. It is especially recommended for Franklin Dyeing Machines.

In raw stock dyeing, the addition of 1½% to 2% Amalie Sonolene eliminates static.

*Leaflet completely describing the properties, function and uses of Amalie Sonolene sent anywhere free upon request.*

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New York

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# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Lenoir City, Tenn.**—An improvement program involving the expenditure of several thousand dollars was announced recently by the Lenoir City plant of the Chas. H. Bacon Hosiery Mills.

**Bristol, Va.**—The High Rock Bristol Company, which is erecting a knitting mill here to make fleece lined underwear, will have 12 sets of Davis & Furber cards, spinning equipment, 90 knitting machines and 400 sewing machines, with equipment for washing, drying.

**Magnolia, Ark.**—The Magnolia Cotton Mill Company, recently organized here, as noted, is having plans prepared by J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C., for a 5,000-spindle mill, construction to be begun within several months. T. S. Grayson is president and J. B. Lee, secretary.

**Concord, N. C.**—Officials of the Cabarrus Manufacturing Company, in regard to reports that the mill would be enlarged, state that they contemplate only a small addition to permit some rearrangement of machinery and improve plant, and no definite plans have been made.

**Anderson, S. C.**—The Gluck Mill, damaged by a recent hail storm, will not be in full operation for three weeks, according to information given out by Robert E. Ligón, vice-president and general manager. The repair work is now well under way and will be pushed as rapidly as possible. As each unit is finished, it will resume operation. The damage by hail to the mill and goods stored in it was estimated at \$30,000.

**Belmont, N. C.**—The addition to be built to the Acme Spinning Company will duplicate the present plant and will have 16,320 spindles, as recently noted. The building will be erected alongside the present mill. The new equipment will be operated on combed yarns of somewhat coarser numbers than are now being made. The machinery has been purchased.

The addition, which will cost about \$500,000 complete, will be financed from the present surplus of the company and a new issue of \$400,000 in preferred stock, which will be sold to the present stockholders at par.

**Statesville, N. C.**—The drive for subscriptions to secure the location of the Phoenix Mills has taken on new life, with several prominent citizens subscribing liberal amounts. At a recent committee meeting it was announced that the total subscriptions were \$165,000.

Mayor Bristol, who leads all committees with a grand total of \$35,900, is still going strong. He has set his goal for \$50,000 and is soliciting every one he meets and with marked success.

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**Valdese, N. C.**—The Pauline Knitting Mills are to build an addition 60x80 feet.

**Forest City, N. C.**—The Forest City Hosiery Mills have completed installation of full fashioned hosiery equipment, costing \$50,000.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The Hudson Silk Knitting Company is installing additional equipment to bring the monthly capacity of the plant to 6,500 dozen pairs of hose.

**Bamberg, S. C.**—All new manufacturing, of whatsoever kind and nature, are now exempt from county taxes in Bamberg county for five years from the date of their establishment.

**Tarboro, N. C.**—Harry Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Hart Cotton Mills, Inc., is officiating at the Fountain Cotton Mills until the annual meeting of the stockholders. R. C. Roberts, the secretary, resigned recently.

**Statesville, N. C.**—The new addition to the Statesville Cotton Mills is now in operation. The addition provides 5,068 spindles, giving the mill a total of 18,102 spindles, producing fine novelty yarns. W. C. Sykes is superintendent of the mill.

**Anderson, S. C.**—The contract for the building of the Gossett Dyeing and Finishing Company plant has been let to C. M. Guest, of Anderson. Actual construction will begin just as soon as the necessary material can be assembled. The building will be 150 by 160 feet, one story high, of brick. This is a new concern, having recently been organized by J. P. Gossett and associates. It will engage in the finishing and dyeing of the products of the Gossett chain of mills, a dozen in all. The new plant is expected to be ready for operation by August 1.

**Opelika, Ala.**—It is understood from authoritative sources that the Pepperell Manufacturing Company is contemplating the erection of another unit to its plant at Opelika, to be completed by next fall, which will double the size of the present plant.

D. S. Cook, the Opelika agent, has just returned from a trip to their other plants and has been in conference with the mill executives and sales representatives in Boston. Production at the Opelika mill is now at its peak, and the product is said to be sold ahead for several months. The understanding is that machinery will probably be moved from Lowell or Biddeford, in the event plans materialize.

**Burlington, N. C.**—The Elmira Mills, of this place, resumed operations this week, when the first carload of cotton was started into processing for the looms. It will be several days before the mill is in



full operation, due to the fact that all materials were worked up by the receivers during the receivership. W. J. Engle, former superintendent, is back in charge of the plant.

Elmira has been formed into a new corporation by W. T. Cheatham, R. W. Barnwell and Paul Stevens. Most of the workers have remained and are ready to start working in the various departments again.

C. C. Hudson, who bought the Holt-Granite-Puritan plant at Haw River, has announced that it will also resume operations at an early date, although he has not said who will operate it, and this will put both of the large mills in this county back to work.

**Mooresville, N. C.**—The Mooresville Cotton Mills is undergoing reorganization, pursuant to authorization at a stockholders meeting in this city on March 9.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the corporation held Friday at the mill offices, J. E. Sherrill resigned as president of the corporation and was elected chairman of the board of directors. Robert Lassiter, of Charlotte, was elected as a member of the board of directors and president of the corporation.

Mr. Sherrill had been president of the company since its organization more than 35 years ago, and will continue his services on the board and with the company. A special meeting of the stockholders was called to meet on Monday, April 18, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the amended charter authorized at the stockholders meeting in March. Two and a half millions of par value stock will be exchanged for no par value under the new plans and a \$500,000 issued in new preferred stock.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—The largest single textile development to be undertaken within the past five years in the Chattanooga district will be started by the Dixie Mercerizing Company within 30 days, according to statement of Carter Lupton, president. The expansion will be in the form of an \$800,000 addition to the spinning plant. This will give the mill approximately 40,000 spindles. The plant operates night and day.

The engineering company in charge of the plans is Robert & Co., of Atlanta, to whom Mr. Lupton re-

ferred all inquiries. Upon completion, the entire spinning department will be 900 feet in length, two stories high, and 100 feet wide, of standard mill construction. The present addition will be 363 feet by 100 and will conform in height to the older structure.

In addition to the development of

the plant, the company also will erect a community house at cost of approximately \$50,000. The contract for all improvements, according to Mr. Lupton, probably will be let April 29 and the plans placed in the hands of the contractors about April 15.

A separate announcement also

was made that the company has purchased land equivalent to the size of two city blocks adjoining the mercerizing plant. No statement of consideration in this transaction was made. Mr. Lupton said, however, it was purchased for the purpose of providing space for additional expansion to this plant at an early date.

The present development is but the carrying out of plans started in 1922 when the spinning mills were erected. The first unit contained 12,000 spindles, a second of 3,000 was added later, and a third of 8,000 two years ago. The present development is, however, the largest single expansion the company has recorded.

Announcement was also made that the new dye plant of the company, located at the mercerizing plant, is nearing completion and will have a weekly capacity of 20,000 pounds.

### North-South Convention Plans

At a meeting of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers in New York the joint meeting of the mill associations of North and South, at Atlantic City, were formulated.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers is to take care of the program for the afternoon meeting, and the American Cotton Manufacturers Association will arrange for the banquet program. Among the speakers will be the heads of the various important associations in the trade, such as the Converters' Association and the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association.

### Chicago Belting Catalog.

Chicago Belting Company have issued a new 96-page catalog which gives complete illustrations—in two colors—of the different operations in the manufacture of leather belting and has complete instructions for the operation and maintenance of leather belting, engineering data, horse power tables, etc., as well as showing their complete line of leather belting, leather halters and mechanical leathers.

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### Vena Iris Marler

Thirteen-year-old school girl who disappeared from home Monday, March 7th. When last seen she was on the Birmingham-Montgomery Highway, about two miles north of Jemison about 7:00 o'clock P. M. She was wearing a close-fitting hat with brim made of green and tan belting ribbon woven in checker board effect, green sweater, black patent strap pumps. She is about five feet tall, weighs about 114 pounds, medium fair complexion, grey eyes, round smiling face, dark brown bobbed hair cut to point in back. Has a big scar on shin of left leg and is minus a finger nail on middle finger of her right hand.

**Emmett E. Marler**  
Jemison, Ala.

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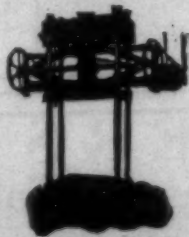
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### "A Blunder"

The Rev. Dr. E. O. Watson, of Columbia, editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, declined to sign the "manifesto" put out March 28 by 41 churchmen, some of them Southern, deploring that Southern cotton mill workers were segregated in villages, and urging that such villages be merged as rapidly as practicable in the general community. He thought the document as prepared "would do no good and might do much harm."

Doctor Watson has written an editorial leader for the Southern Christian Advocate of April 14, which The State has requested the privilege of presenting in advance below. It will carry, when it appears in the Advocate, the caption, "A Blunder Concerning Southern Textile Industry."

#### Doctor Watson's View.

"An Appeal to Industrial Leaders of the South," signed by a number of Southern ministers, including

editors and bishops, has been published in a number of our daily papers, some using a heading that indicates that the Methodist church is responsible for the document. The Methodist church, as such, had nothing to do with it and is in no sense responsible for it, and although there are many individual Methodists who signed the paper, we find no names on it of a South Carolinian and the name of no man who has had first-hand knowledge of mill conditions in this State.

We believe the appeal a well intentioned blunder that would be serious if there were any probability of its suggestions being followed. The document criticises "certain social and economic conditions, especially in the textile industry," in the South.

The major attack is upon the mill community idea and the appeal is that "these villages should be merged as rapidly as is consistent with safety into the larger community." Our experience and observa-

tion running through some 40 years of rather close first-hand study leads us to believe that if this merging is done only "as consistent with safety," it will never be done. The writer tried it some 35 years ago, when the textile industry was just coming to large proportions in South Carolina. It was at Rock Hill, one of the foremost mill cities of the State. He held "theories" of democracy, and had many nice phrases all down "pat."

He learned a few things. It just would not work. The merger would not merge. The operatives wanted their own, and wanted to carry on themselves, without too much help or interference, though they welcomed workers among them showing the way. It was something like the spirit of nationalism without having to go through any Chinese revolution.

Gradually our church leaders who were in close touch with the developing industry saw the light. It was found that massing these work-

ers in a real community gave unusual opportunity for service socially, educationally and religiously. Development has gone steadily forward. It has been a normal development, just what the careful student must see in community life everywhere. "Like seeks like." There have been no barriers. The mill managements has supported educational, welfare and religious work liberally in most mill communities. Some have planned and carried out ideals in an ideal way. The mill workers have entered heartily into it. The mill communities have, as a rule, steadily progressed both educationally and religiously. Some of these today surpass the surrounding communities in equipment, and approach more nearly the ideal than many towns and villages having no mill contingent.

To change would simply mean revolution, not the revolution that brings better things but worse. It is not wise to attack the mill com-

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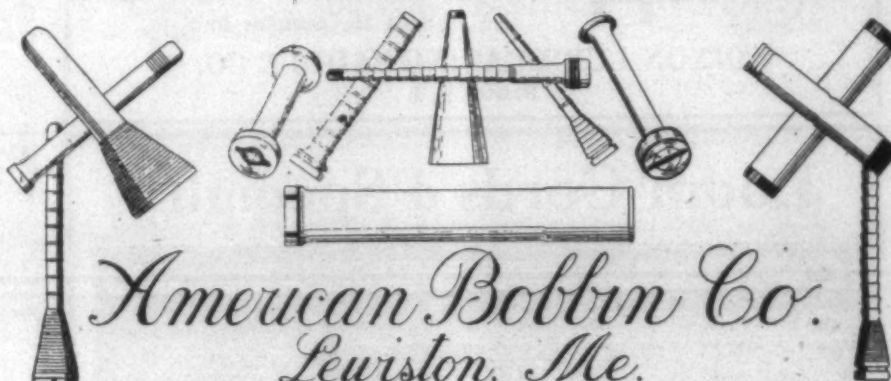
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munity idea. It would be only to abolish it.

The document under discussion further brings in issues that have caused no end of trouble in other parts of the country. South Carolina has been singularly free from such disturbances, some may say "because of a low standard" concerning "wages," "hours," "working conditions for women and children," and a general "absence of labor representation in our factories," all of which are named in the "Appeal."

But in South Carolina, mill management and mill employees, whether formally or otherwise, have a mutual understanding of their common problems, and, in the main, respect each other and render each to other their fair dues. Abuses exist, evils need correction and better conditions should be and are aimed at. These results are far more likely to be accomplished through plans and conclusions reached in conference by those having first-hand knowledge than through criticism and experiments originating among wise men afar off no matter how many good "representative Southern ministers" or other religious leaders not in direct touch with the situation may sign pleasing-sounding theoretical paragraphs, with or without careful consideration.

We in South Carolina have a reputation for wishing to manage our own affairs. The writer, however, has found that this is founded upon a general insistence upon knowing that our advisers know what they are talking about. We are not disposed to listen to experts whose ignorance is as manifest as that of one who came from afar to lecture cotton farmers on efficiency. He began by saying that every cotton field through which he had passed bore evidence of inefficiency in that two kinds of cotton were planted in the same field, one bearing a white and another bearing a pink bloom. "You should," he said, "use pure seed that produces invariably the one or the other." We question whether the writer of the "Appeal" so thoughtlessly signed by some, knows enough about cotton to see the point, or its application.

The writer was among the number who felt honored by a request to sign the "Appeal." Fortunately he has been in first-hand contact with the cotton mill through its development in the South. He knew the good intentions of those who drafted the appeal and sent out the request for signers. He immediately wrote these urging that any utterance be formulated through conference of those directly concerned and stating that the document as prepared would do no good and might do much harm. The next news he had of it the "Appeal" was being published in the daily papers.

### Completing Merger of Five Hosiery Firms

New York.—A merger involving five hosiery mills and bringing together a capital of \$15,000,000, is virtually completed, according to the statement of one of the principals. The completion of the merger

is dependent on the entrance of the fifth firm which is to be involved. A meeting will be held this week to effect this purpose, and it is practically certain that no obstacle will stand in the way of the completion of the merger.

The mills, all of which are in Pennsylvania, make women's full-fashioned hosiery. It is definitely known that the Lansdale (Pa.) Silk Hosiery Company, Inc., is one of the mills involved.

The completion of the merger will undoubtedly be effected in a week. Nearly all the details have been worked out. It is understood the meeting yet to be held is merely to confirm the entrance of the last and fifth firm.

Lansdale Silk Hosiery Company is capitalized at \$250,000. H. F. Voss is president and treasurer.

### OBITUARY

Thomas Dowse Peck.

Warrenton, N. C.—Funeral services for Thomas Dowse Peck, president of the Peck Manufacturing Company, converters, were held at his home here this afternoon. He was nearly 70 years old and is survived by his wife, two daughters, Mrs. W. R. Witherill, of Great Neck, and Mrs. Robert N. Smither, of Quogue, L. I., and three sons, Davis L., James L., and Thomas D., Jr. He died Friday.

He was formerly a resident of Pittsfield, Mass., where he was president of the T. D. Peck Manufacturing Company. He was graduated from Williams College in 1880 and was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.

Col. Walter Hunt.

Newberry, S. C.—Col. Walter H. Hunt, president of the Oakland Mill, and one of the pioneer textile men of the State, died early Saturday morning at his home in Newberry.

Colonel Hunt had been in declining health for several years, but his death was not expected, proving a shock to thousands of friends. He had been active in religious work, as well as in business circles of this State for many years. He was formerly head of the Baptist State Convention, the largest religious body in South Carolina.

Colonel Hunt was born at Newberry, April 16, 1861, the son of Walter Herbert and Susan McCaughin Hunt. He attended Newberry College, and later took up the practice of law, being the senior member of the firm of Hunt, Hunt & Hunter. He was secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee of Newberry county, from 1882 to 1888. Much of his practice has been as an attorney for cotton mills, banks and other corporations.

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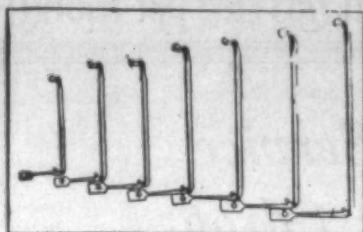
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## Cotton Manufacturing in Europe Maintains High Level of Activity

Cotton manufacturing in northern and central Europe has maintained a comparatively high level of activity during the last few months, and orders on hand insure satisfactory operations for some time, according to special reports received by the Department of Agriculture.

Stocks of finished and semi-finished goods are low, prices are better, and the trade generally is optimistic. The generally favorable report of conditions in European textile industries is partly offset by less satisfactory developments in France and Italy, where difficulties have been created for exporters by the recent advance in exchange rates.

All branches of the cotton textile industry in Germany, says the department, seem to be holding the remarkable gains made since last June. Spinners and weavers are booked up into July. General business conditions in Germany point to continued strong demand for cotton goods. Cotton manufacturers in Germany profited last year by the British coal strike, which, caused a diversion of textile orders from Britain to Germany. This year they are profiting at the expense of France and Italy, whose effectiveness in competing market has been restrained by the recent appreciation of the franc and the lira.

Equally encouraging reports are made about the textile situation in Czechoslovakia. Sales of yarns and fabrics there are increasing. Mill activity is rising, and there is general expansion in textile production and cotton consumption. Business conditions in Czechoslovakia are now showing a slow but definite upward trend. Austria's cotton industry has regained a fairly high level of activity. The same is true of the cotton industry of Hungary, where spinners are booking up for four or five months ahead. — Daily News Record.

## A Notable Cotton Prize

Highly commendable, and characteristic of the far-visioned executives who control the industrial organizations of the State, is the one-thousand-dollar prize offered by the Georgia Manufacturers' Association, through the State College of Agriculture, to encourage the growing of a better brand of staple cotton in Georgia. For several years the State College has conducted educational campaigns designed to teach the farmer how to increase his yield per acre, but here it is undertaken to adjust the quality cotton produced on Georgia farms to the needs of Georgia mills—a praiseworthy purpose. The mills, moreover, are going to furnish the farmers of their localities with special seed, free of charge, the only condition being that a like amount of seed be returned to them after harvest. In this way undesirable cotton gradually will be eliminated from the market, and the mills will guarantee ready purchase of the cotton grown at their request. "During the past several years,"

the official statement of the manufacturers' association proceeds, "the mills of this State have been formed to buy an ever-increasing amount of cotton from other States in order to obtain the staple and character necessary in their production. Some of this cotton is being purchased as far west as Texas. A survey made of the Georgia mills has shown that by far the greatest demand is for a good, full, one-inch cotton, the demand for a longer or shorter staple being very small in comparison. . . The mills have decided to donate \$1,000 to be used for prizes to encourage among Georgia farmers the growth of a cotton that will as near as possible meet the spinning requirements of the Georgia mills."

Here, indeed, is co-operation in its most tangible and desirable form. The farmers of the State, beyond question, will embrace the opportunities thus offered to generate untold benefits, both to the producing and to the manufacturing phases of the cotton industry.—Atlanta Journal.

## Misinformed Ministry

UNFORTUNATE, to be sure, is to be regarded the circumstances that a number of Southern bishops and ministers permitted their signatures to a recently circulated "Appeal to Industrial Leaders of the South," for this "appeal" embraces statements which must be recognized by all Southern ministers, who have any knowledge at all of mill community conditions right at their doors, as altogether contrary to existing facts—as statements that are alike incorrect and unjust. At the same time, no one will be inclined to impugn the motive of the signers, but it is abundantly evident that these men, zealous for good causes, accepted the evidence of others as to the alleged conditions, because, if they had investigated carefully, themselves, one cannot believe that most of the men who signed the so-called appeal would have lent their name to the document.

Practically the whole of the "appeal" is based on a false premise, the conditions that are being inveighed against being, among others, "the isolation of population in the mill village, long working hours, the employment of women and children, low wage standards with depressed standards of living," and the like. Further, it is suggested that the industrial community "has generally proved in recent years . . . to be unfavorable to education, to religion and to understanding and sympathy between the citizens of the mill village and those of the larger community."

Of course, it is rare that one will find a community in which education, religious, social and living conditions generally are ideal. This applies not only to textile and other industrial communities in the South: It applies with even greater force to many differently situated industrial communities in the North, to sections of cities and incorporated towns in every section of the country, and to remote agricultural communities, North, South, East and West. No one who has intelligently



and conscientiously studied conditions in typical textile and other industrial communities in piedmont Carolinas, for instance, will agree with the bishops and ministers in their estimate of the situation in these communities. The workers in the cotton mills and other industries of the South were recruited from the rural sections and are today working shorter hours and living under infinitely more desirable conditions as to educational, religious, and social influences than they were in the communities which they left.

It will be denied by those who are familiar with conditions in the textile communities in this section, including the workers who live in these communities, that conditions are "unfavorable to education, to religion, and to understanding and sympathy between the citizens of the mill village and those of the larger community." On the contrary it is generally recognized by people who have taken the pains to investigate that educational, religious, and social conditions in the industrial communities of the South, as a genus with similar conditions in general rule, do not suffer by comparison that are not given over to industry. Industrial leaders have aided the civic community in establishing and maintaining schools, they have contributed toward the building and maintenance of churches and have encouraged wholesome social activities.

Wages, it is true, are lower in the textile industry, and in other industries in the South, than in the corresponding industries of New England and the East; but the wages that are paid will buy more in the South than any wages received by the Northern workers will buy in the North. The standard of living among industrial workers in the South, contrary to the statement in the "appeal," are markedly higher than the standard of living maintained by the wage earners in like industries in New England and the East. That is an admitted fact. Our workers are enabled to maintain a higher standard of living with a lower wage scale not only because of climate, living conditions, and other natural advantages, but also because almost without exception, our large industries have been compelled to provide housing for their employees and they rent these houses at almost an insignificant sum. The difference in rents actually means that the workers in the Southern textile establishments are receiving considerably higher wages than the wage scales indicate.

The facts above stated are matters of common knowledge to those who are familiar with Southern industrial communities, whether they be isolated, or communities that form a part of our incorporated cities and towns. They will be patent to any open-minded, intelligent person who will take the pains to investigate personally conditions in Southern industrial communities and in similar communities elsewhere, whether these latter communities be isolated as many of ours are or whether they are embraced within incorporated cities and towns of other sections.

The "appeal" sent out from the office of Bishop James Cannon, Jr.,

at Washington, is calculated to do the industrial South considerable harm. It is unjust, both to industrial leaders of this section and to the industrial workers of this section. Those gentlemen who signed it no doubt believed they were calling attention to conditions that really did exist and needed remedying, but The Observer is informed that some Southern ministers, who were better posted, refused to lend their names to the document, because they knew and said it did not represent conditions as they do exist.

The "appeal" sounds like the characteristic propaganda of the professional reformers who, to a more or less extent, infest Washington.—Charlotte Observer.

### Cotton Cloth Imports Declining

Boston.—Reports compiled by the Department of Commerce show that the favorable trade balance of the United States in cotton textiles is steadily increasing in volume. At the end of 1926 it was 84 per cent greater than at the end of 1923, the last year of intensive competition from cotton manufacturers abroad. Imports declined 72 per cent in this period. Exports of cotton cloth in 1926 were 10 per cent larger than in 1923 notwithstanding a decline of 5 per cent from the volume in 1925, the largest of the four years.

Imports of cotton cloth in 1923 amounted to 218,970,000 square yards; in 1926 they were 60,680,157 square yards. Exports in 1923 were 454,520,000 square yards and last year they were 513,298,000 square yards. In other words, the excess of exports over imports of cotton cloth increased from 245,550,000 square yards in 1923 to 452,617,000 square yards in 1926 or 84 per cent. During the first two months of this year both exports and imports have declined, but the decline in imports was relatively larger than in exports.

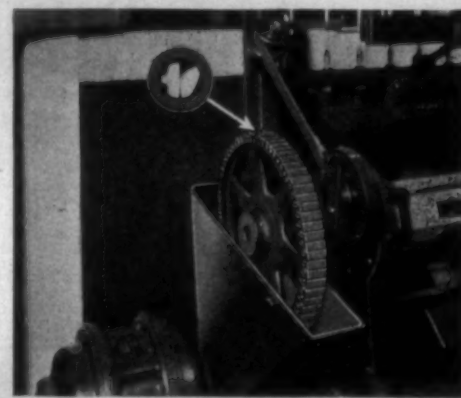
This continued decline in imports is directly in line with the progress which domestic mills have made in recent years in meeting the demand in this country for fine cottons. It is in this section of the industry, producing such cloths as poplins, lawns, organdies, voiles and crepes that serious competition with foreign manufacturers exists.

In the United States these fine goods are produced by about one-sixth the spindles of the country in number and about one-fifteenth in capacity on a basis of either yardage or poundage. Exports of cotton cloth include a large percentage of coarser goods, unbleached cloth alone accounting for about one-fourth the volume.

Charlotte, N. C.—The formal opening of the Savona Mills community house was held Saturday. All employees and their families were invited to attend.

The community house is a dwelling made over for social purposes. A larger community house, planned especially for this purpose, will probably be constructed next year, officials said.

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## Where the "Profit Eaters" Live

(Continued from Page 10)

7. If this gate does not close tightly, coal will dribble into the stoker hopper, and while not wasted, will be unaccounted for, and thereby defeat the purpose of the weigh larry.

8. Valves that hiss or leak, or which fail to open fully or close tightly, can cause an astonishing loss of compressed air, steam or water.

9. This instrument should receive periodic inspection and test for accuracy.

10. Subject these scales to frequent test and adjustment if the weigh larry is to give proper records.

11. Tie straps that become loose allow the insulation to expand and thereby defeat its avowed purpose.

12. Thoroughly examine the brick work and setting at frequent intervals to make sure no cracks or fissures have developed. When found, apply a thick coating of plastic cement.

13. Purposely left to the last is the insignificant yet all-important grease cup. Inadequate or improper lubrication means that you are paying for worthless friction and needless wear.

## Cotton Goods Trade Balance 84% Above 1923

Reports compiled by the Department of Commerce show that the favorable trade balance of the United States in cotton textiles is steadily increasing in volume. At the end of 1926, according to comparisons made by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, it was 84 per cent greater than at the end of 1923, the last year of intensive competition from cotton manufacturers abroad. Imports declined 72 per cent in this period. Exports of cotton cloth in 1926 were 10 per cent larger than in 1923 notwithstanding a decline of 5 per cent from the volume in 1925, the largest of the four years.

Imports of cotton cloth in 1923 amounted to 218,970,000 square yards; in 1926 they were 60,680,157 square yards. Exports in 1923 were 454,520,000 square yards and last year they were 513,298,000 square yards. In other words the excess of exports over imports of cotton cloth increased from 245,550,000 square yards in 1923 to 452,617,000 square yards in 1926 or 84 per cent. During the first two months of this year both exports and imports have declined, but the decline in imports was relatively larger than in exports.

This continued decline in imports is directly in line with the progress which domestic mills have made in recent years in meeting the demand in this country for fine cotton. It is in this section of the industry, producing such cloths as poplins, lawns, organdies, voiles and crepes that serious competition with foreign manufacturers exists.

## Few Textile Mills—Costs Higher

Decrease in number of textile manufacturing establishments, wage earners and value of products, but increase in cost of materials, is noted by the Department of Commerce at Washington, in commenting on the biennial census of manufacturers taken in 1926, in comparison with the textile figures compiled two years earlier.

For 1925 there were 24,433 textile and textile products manufacturing establishments reported, as compared with 26,767 reported for 1923. The average number of wage earners in 1925 was 1,627,141, and in 1923, 1,715,261; wages, 1925—\$1,654,013,000, 1923—\$1,743,851,000; cost of materials, 1925—\$5,348,050,000, 1923—\$5,394,648,000; value of products, 1925—\$9,122,858,000, 1923—\$9,462,634,000; value added by manufacture, 1925—\$3,774,803,000, 1923—\$4,067,986,000.

Decrease in all of these classifications, except cost of materials where an increase is shown, regarding leather and its manufactures, is reported, the figures being as follows: 4,264 establishments in 1925, 4,868 in 1923; 345,288 wage earners in 1925, 344,545 in 1923; wages, \$356,246,000 in 1925, \$388,630,000 in 1923; cost of materials, \$1,015,123,000 in 1925, \$1,083,345,000 in 1923; value of products, \$1,767,581,000 in 1925; \$1,666,188,000 in 1923; value added by manufacture, \$752,458,000 in 1925, \$796,740,000 in 1923.

Figures compiled from reports on the manufacture of chemicals and allied products follow: Number of establishments, 8,867 in 1925, 8,832 in 1923; average number of wage earners, 380,595 in 1925, 384,493 in 1923; wages, \$505,886,000 in 1925, \$501,205,000 in 1923; cost of materials, \$4,180,411,000 in 1925, \$3,680,407,000 in 1923; value of products, \$6,430,027,000 in 1925, \$5,706,866,000 in 1923; value added by manufacture, \$2,249,616,000 in 1925, \$2,026,459,000 in 1923.

## Woman to Study Cotton Situation to Aid Sales

Washington, D. C.—The cotton situation from the standpoint of the woman consumer is to be studied by Susan L. Bates, specialist in textiles and clothing, who had been appointed to the staff of the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture. She will study design of cotton fabrics with a view to learning how they meet or fail to meet the requirements of women's and children's garments in vogue at the present time. Style appeal, artistic and hygienic qualities, and other points which may influence the consumer in choosing between fabrics of the different fibers will be considered.

The purpose of this work will be to find some of the reasons why cotton sales for clothing and household use have died and what changes manufacturers of cotton fabrics can effect in order to make their products meet consumer demands.

Greenville, S. C.—Union Bleachery will spend \$10,000 for the installation of a new pump house and water line.

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## The Training of a Textile Designer

(Continued from Page 8)

arrange them so that together in combination they appear most pleasing and attractive for the buying public.

Developing a certain shade is considerable more easy, than to harmonize existing shades with each other.

Many attempts have been made for standardization in color harmony. This attempt, however, has been frustrated by the constant change of colors. Common usage has brought us a number of combinations that hardly can be improved and may be considered standards in harmony, but general rules for combinations in all shades will never be established. The constant hunt for and the development of new shades always necessitates alterations of previous plans. For a colorist, therefore, the task remains, aided by his experience to set his mental imagination into motion and adapt into the new season harmoniously any new developments.

To harmonize colors is also a life time study. This cannot be acquired during the time of a school term only. The time for extended study is too limited, therefore schools endow the student with fundamentals or primary steps only. Individuals, therefore, desiring more than the fundamentals must develop their taste for color by personal and extended study.

Like in every field of labor we find exceptions to the rule. Some persons are born colorists. This often is proven upon investigation that sometimes no or hardly any study seems to have been devoted for developing such tastes, others again with hard study fail to create a sensation with their combinations. This is rendered more difficult by the few existing regulations which only may be applied for guidance. Most people, students as well as colorists, take the study of color harmony too lightly. They appreciate harmonizing effects, but cannot match and create harmony of colors themselves. Harmonizing colors is like recalling a mental picture. The inspiration of a combination of colors must be pictured by memory. Memory, however, would be almost lost and valueless for us if by a process of mental imagination this could not be accomplished.

Harmonizing colors may be made rather easy for the colorist. The only inanimate materials necessary would be a large range of colors to select from. Practically, however, the designer colorist usually is forced to combine into harmony colors from a limited range only. In such instances the lavish study of colors and its combinations previously assimilated always showers a profusion of reward, by effecting the most sedate results.

To enter into details of color harmony would be too large to approach for a paper of this kind. In order to properly illustrate and distinguish the difference of good and poorer combinations it would be necessary to show them in colored exemplifications.

Harmonizing colors is one of the

most difficult problems in a designer's career.

Most designers enter into the field of designing after graduating from a textile school. The fundamental qualifications obtained from this source of information cannot be overestimated. Many a designer, however, worked his way up by roughing it through the mill and home study. Practical experience is a very important helpmate for any designer. A designer only theoretically qualified, with no practical experience is like a good meal without seasoning. It is very essential, that a designer at least is familiar with the regular routine work. The better he is practically acquainted with all the process of manufacturing, the quicker he can picture while designing the troubles or inconveniences that may arise during processing. With a thorough practical knowledge he can mentally trace his design through all departments, and improve his design during development, wherever cause for improvement may be necessary.

I have seen jacquard designs, excellent work—that caused many an inconvenience at the mill, simply because the designer acted upon instruction only, but had no, or very little experience of the practical end. This handicap is still more noticeable when the designer has to work out patterns with less than i. e., on a proportion basis of, the standard number of hooks in the machine.

Sufficient practical knowledge in manufacturing, facility and taste in designing, experience in color harmony are the designer's characteristics. These qualifications applied with common sense, cannot fail but create the best possible ideas, making such a designer a very valuable asset to any concern. — Fibre and Fabric.

## Largest Timken Bearing Ever Built

The largest bearings ever built by the Timken Roller Bearing Company have just been completed and shipped, according to officials of the company. These bearings have a bore of 42 inches and an outside diameter of 61 9-16 inches. At 30 r. p. m. these bearings have a capacity of 2,750,000 pounds. The weight of each bearing is more than two tons.

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except at infrequent intervals. The tapered construction of the bearing permits the carrying of all loads, regardless of direction without the use of thrust plates or special thrust bearings.

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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, Of the Southern Textile Bulletin, published Weekly at Charlotte, N. C., for April 1, 1927.

State of North Carolina  
County of Mecklenburg

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Junius M. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Southern Textile Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.; editor, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; business manager, Junius M. Smith.

That the owner is: David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) Junius M. Smith,  
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of April, 1927.

(Signed) W. M. Bell,

Notary Public.  
(My commission expires Dec. 19, 1927.)

## BLEACHERS!

"My bleach is better than yours."—

"How do you get that way?"—

"Well; my Solozone-white is fast

I do not injure the fibre.

I cut out Seconds.

My goods don't yellow.

They are soft and elastic."—

"You win; but mine costs much less."—

"Wrong again. Couldn't sell much if it did:

I'll turn out three lots to your one,

My labor is about one-third,

So is my water and steam and

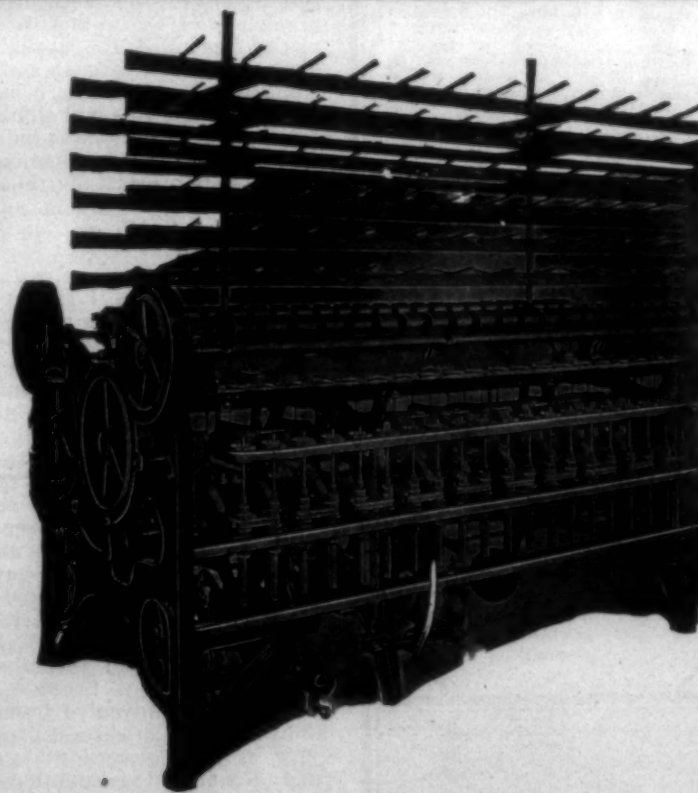
Cost of equipment—

I bet we'll split even on cost."—

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weight and circle is always correct, and that all  
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—Sou. Agents—Taunton, Mass.  
CHAS. L. ASHLEY  
Atlanta, Ga.

## The Training of a Textile Designer

(Continued from Page 8)

arrange them so that together in combination they appear most pleasing and attractive for the buying public.

Developing a certain shade is considerable more easy, than to harmonize existing shades with each other.

Many attempts have been made for standardization in color harmony. This attempt, however, has been frustrated by the constant change of colors. Common usage has brought us a number of combinations that hardly can be improved and may be considered standards in harmony, but general rules for combinations in all shades will never be established. The constant hunt for and the development of new shades always necessitates alterations of previous plans. For a colorist, therefore, the task remains, aided by his experience to set his mental imagination into motion and adapt into the new season harmoniously any new developments.

To harmonize colors is also a life time study. This cannot be acquired during the time of a school term only. The time for extended study is too limited, therefore schools endow the student with fundamentals or primary steps only. Individuals, therefore, desiring more than the fundamentals must develop their taste for color by personal and extended study.

Like in every field of labor we find exceptions to the rule. Some persons are born colorists. This often is proven upon investigation that sometimes no or hardly any study seems to have been devoted for developing such tastes, others again with hard study fail to create a sensation with their combinations. This is rendered more difficult by the few existing regulations which only may be applied for guidance. Most people, students as well as colorists, take the study of color harmony too lightly. They appreciate harmonizing effects, but cannot match and create harmony of colors themselves. Harmonizing colors is like recalling a mental picture. The inspiration of a combination of colors must be pictured by memory. Memory, however, would be almost lost and valueless for us if by a process of mental imagination this could not be accomplished.

Harmonizing colors may be made rather easy for the colorist. The only inanimate materials necessary would be a large range of colors to select from. Practically, however, the designer colorist usually is forced to combine into harmony colors from a limited range only. In such instances the lavish study of colors and its combinations previously assimilated always showers a profusion of reward, by effecting the most sedate results.

To enter into details of color harmony would be too large to approach for a paper of this kind. In order to properly illustrate and distinguish the difference of good and poorer combinations it would be necessary to show them in colored exemplifications.

Harmonizing colors is one of the

most difficult problems in a designer's career.

Most designers enter into the field of designing after graduating from a textile school. The fundamental qualifications obtained from this source of information cannot be overestimated. Many a designer, however, worked his way up by roughing it through the mill and home study. Practical experience is a very important helpmate for any designer. A designer only theoretically qualified, with no practical experience is like a good meal without seasoning. It is very essential, that a designer at least is familiar with the regular routine work. The better he is practically acquainted with all the process of manufacturing, the quicker he can picture while designing the troubles or inconveniences that may arise during processing. With a thorough practical knowledge he can mentally trace his design through all departments, and improve his design during development, wherever cause for improvement may be necessary.

I have seen jacquard designs, excellent work—that caused many an inconvenience at the mill, simply because the designer acted upon instruction only, but had no, or very little experience of the practical end. This handicap is still more noticeable when the designer has to work out patterns with less than i. e., on a proportion basis of, the standard number of hooks in the machine.

Sufficient practical knowledge in manufacturing, facility and taste in designing, experience in color harmony are the designer's characteristics. These qualifications applied with common sense, cannot fail but create the best possible ideas, making such a designer a very valuable asset to any concern. — Fibre and Fabric.

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I'll turn out three lots to your one,

My labor is about one-third,

So is my water and steam and

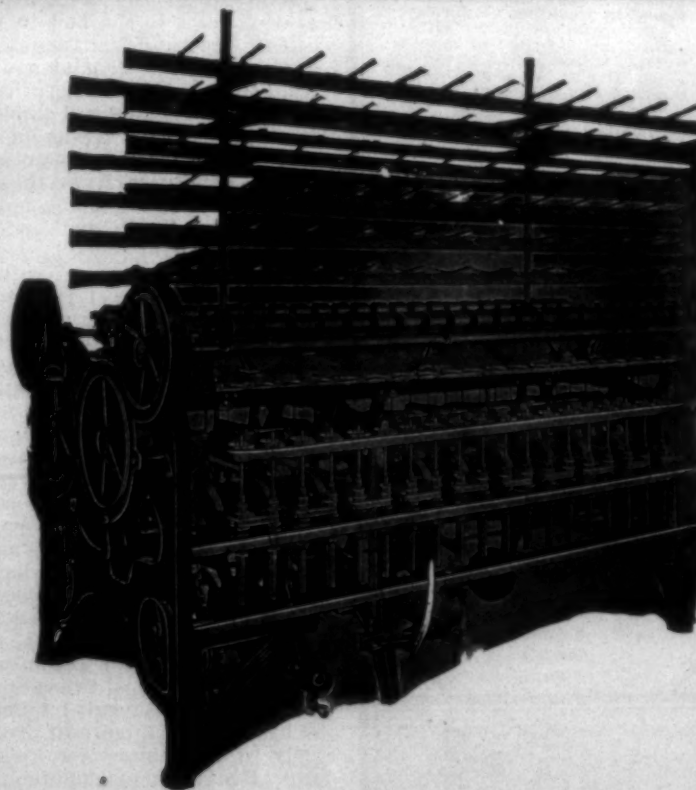
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Save 50 per cent. operative power

Produce more even yarn

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*America's  
first wire  
fence—1883*



## Methodist Body Attacks Bishop Cannon

(Continued from Page 7)

of our Father. To this end we are resolved that the Methodist Church shall be of increasing power.

"Finally, what we think of each other is the most vital thing in the world—making the difference between civilization and chaos, and those of us who have places of leadership must always know ourselves to be 'our brother's brother' and let outsiders call that paternalism if they choose. We have the faith that our people will not see red provided there is no red to see and provided we are able to keep 'red' spectacle peddlers from fitting our glasses."

## Churchmen in Industrial Area Are Against Cannon Appeal

The following letter to the Spartanburg Herald, Spartanburg, S. C., from Rev. W. H. K. Pendleton, supports the views taken by the Methodist commission:

Editor of The Herald:

I am glad to see that the Methodist commission now meeting in this city has challenged the statement with regard to the mill communities issued by Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and others representing a commission of the Federation of Churches of Christ in America. I am glad to note that they have answered this statement conclusively and effectively. I note that the resolutions of the Methodist commission refer to the fact that many of the signers of the "appeal to industrial leaders" live at a distance from the area of Southern industry. The reason for this is, I think, quite clear, namely, that it was impossible for Bishop Cannon's commission to obtain signatures from those who lived in the midst of the industrial area in the South and understood conditions there.

In common, I suppose, with other Southern ministers, I received several letters requesting my signature to this statement. The last one was quite urgent in the effort "to secure 25 signatures from the South." I was requested to telegraph my signature at the expense of the commission. Finding myself entirely out of sympathy with the movement I did not comply with their request. Had I thought that the voice of an inconspicuous Southern minister would be needed I should have entered my protest at the time.

In conversation with the Rt. Rev. Theodore D. Bratton, D. D., bishop of Mississippi, who recently conducted the Bishops' Crusade in the Church of the Advent, I found that he had written an earnest protest in reply to the request for his signature. His attitude is doubtless characteristic of that of Southern leaders in the industrial region.

Ever since I have been acquainted with industrial conditions in South and North Carolina I have said publicly and privately that I looked upon the cotton mill as the greatest door of opportunity that had been opened in a century and a half to many of our people. I have worked

among certain of the cotton mill operatives in their mountain homes before they came to the mill, and with all my love of the beautiful mountains I know that their condition in the mill villages is on the whole vastly better than in the homes from which they came. The entrance into the mill community has meant almost invariably vastly better religious and educational opportunities in addition to the better financial situation which they have secured through regular work and, in the main, considerate and thoughtful employers.

While the mill communities are not ideal they represent in my opinion an enormous advance in the condition of the people who live and work in them. It would be hard to find kindlier or friendlier people than the operatives of our mills. Personally, I value very highly the friendships I have formed among the operatives of the mills in and around Spartanburg. I am glad to testify publicly to my appreciation of their sturdy character and many fine qualities.

With regard to the mill officials, I think it would be hard to find a body of men more intent upon improving the condition of their employees. Indeed to my mind, one of the brightest chapters in the history of the South is the record of the patient and persevering efforts on the part of the mill officials to provide for the religious, intellectual and physical development of their people. A visit to any one of our progressive mills will satisfy any unprejudiced inquirer after truth. The neat and attractive homes of the people, playgrounds for the children, school buildings that would do credit to a city, built and maintained with their complement of teachers at the expense of the mill, community houses with bright-faced, attractive directors, day nurseries for the care of the children while the mothers are at work, splendid churches in whose erection and maintenance the mill generally contributes substantially—these are the evidences of interest in their employees on the part of the mill officials, too clear to be overlooked or misunderstood by any candid observer.

Many mills have extended their attention to the recreational side of the lives of their operatives by providing a place for summer vacation. While there are doubtless many others, I can speak personally of Idlewild, maintained in the mountains of South Carolina by the Woodside Mills of Greenville. I was delighted with this beautiful mountain village with a splendid club house, reminding me of the lodges in the Yellowstone Park, with attractive homes spread over a section of mountain territory furnished and ready for use by families from the mills. I remarked that many organizations would like to rent these homes when they were not in use by the mill operatives. The reply was that the houses were never for rent, that they were built only for the use of the mill operatives, that each family was given the use of a house for a week or more during the summer season, and that no one in the employ of the organization

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Friend"

"Only a Factory Boy"

"Hearts of Gold"

"The Better Way"

"Will Allen—Sinner"

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Charlotte, N. C.

could secure the use of them.

These are illustrations of the spirit of those who are directing our great industrial corporations in the Carolinas. I am glad to bear public testimony to their high character and the sense of responsibility for the welfare of their employees which animates them and often constitutes the principal factor in the direction of their energies.

W. H. K. PENDLETON,  
Rector, Church of the Advent.

### Brown for Upholstery Fabrics Among New Newport Colors

A light brown of interest for the dyeing of cotton and rayon for use in upholstery and drapery fabrics has been developed in the laboratories of the Newport Chemical Works, Inc., and is now being marketed under the name Newport Light Fast Brown R. It is described as possessing very good fastness to light and good level dyeing properties, and is specially recommended for dyeing unions of cotton and rayon even in heavy shades. It is practically unaffected by iron and monel metal, it is further said, and therefore suited for use in machines fitted with these metals. It dyes unions of cotton and wool, cotton and silk, to about the same shade at the boil. Dyed at 180 deg. Fahr., somewhat yellower and brighter shades are obtained. It discharges white.

### A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. in New Quarters

The New York office and sales rooms of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company have recently been moved into the new One Park Avenue Building. Covering an entire block on the east side of Park avenue from Fifty-second street to Thirty-third street, this magnificent new temple of commerce is within easy walking distance of the Grand Central Terminal and the Pennsylvania Station and Hudson Tubes. The Interborough Subway Station at Thirty-third street, which is to be made an express stop, has a direct entrance to the building.

For many years the influence of Fifth avenue on styles has been growing, until today it is the greatest factor in the field. To keep in close contact with the newest developments in matters of fashion and style, the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company has moved its offices and sales rooms to the heart of the style center of New York.

F. E. Jarbeau, for many years manager of the New York department, will be pleased to welcome customers and visitors to make use of the many and varied facilities which are maintained for the convenience and service of the friends of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company.

#### Opens Direct Branch in England.

The Lawrence Leathers, Ltd., an English company with headquarters in Leicester, is now being organized by A. C. Lawrence Leather Company of Boston. It has been their policy in the past to sell A. C. Lawrence products in Great Britain to leather factors (we would call them jobbers

in this country) who in turn sold them to the shoe manufacturers. In the future the Lawrence Leathers, Ltd., will sell Lawrence leathers direct to English shoe manufacturers, with the exception of black wax splits. These will be handled as handled as usual through J. Thomson & Co., of Glasgow, England.

The Lawrence Leathers, Ltd., is being organized by the European representative of A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, Joseph Weinberg. The company will be in charge of Arthur W. Hunt as resident manager. He will complete the organization by the employment of British people. Mr. Hunt was formerly credit manager of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company.

### Note on Weighting of Cotton

The subject of weighting artificial silk was mentioned in a brief note published in a previous issue of Dyestuffs and this has inspired an inquiry regarding the possibility of weight being added to cotton yarns after dyeing. As a rule, cotton is not materially influenced in weight by being dyed with either the sulfur or substantive dyes, but should such dyeings be after-treated there is a slight increase in weight. With the basic dyes, when applied to cotton with the aid of tannic acid, antimony salt mordant, or an iron mordant, the increase in weight may vary from 2 to 5 per cent depending upon the amount of mordant employed.

Weighting other than that depending upon the mordanting process may be effected by means of chemical salts similar to those mentioned in the previously alluded to article. These chemical salts are Epsom Salt (Sulfate of Magnesia), Zinc Sulfate, Barium Chloride, and Calcium Chloride; when properly applied, the resulting weight of the cotton may be increased as much as 8 to 12 per cent, provided solutions of suitable strength are employed. Epsom Salt is generally regarded as being the best for this purpose. For a batch of 100 pounds of cotton, a solution is made with 160 gallons of water in which is dissolved 80 to 120 pounds of the salt, 16 pounds dextrine, 4 pounds rape seed oil, saponified with 1 pound soda. For weighting dyeings of sulfur blacks, from 12 to 16 pounds of acetate or formate of soda are added.

The cotton is worked to saturation for a few minutes in the lukewarm bath, then whizzed and dried. Glycerine may be substituted for the rape seed oil so as to facilitate the absorption of moisture.

This process is solely for the purpose of giving added weight to the cotton and must not be at all compared to the weighting process as usually understood for silk. Weighting of cotton by such a process as is above described provides the means for the cotton to take on added weight through the use of chemical salts aiding in the absorption of moisture. Cotton so treated will not resist washing, an operation which will remove the added weight-giving salts; with weighted silk it is otherwise.—Dyestuffs.

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Grey Goods, Print Cloths, Twills, Sheetings, Pajama Checks, Arcadia Mills,  
Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,  
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

## Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were fairly active during the week, although orders were not as large as was the case several weeks ago. The demand for print cloths and sheetings was quieter, but mills are well sold ahead through this month and into May. There has been no accumulation of stocks and orders were large enough to keep prices on a firm basis. Production continued high and the movement of goods on order was large.

The amount of new business in tire fabrics, duck and heavy goods for manufacturing purposes was smaller, but mills are well under order. Sales of colored cottons have been better than at any other time in the past three years. Domestic were quiet during the week.

Business in fine goods continued large, sales of silk and cotton mixtures and rayon and cotton goods showing a further increase. The demand for printed wash goods, draperies and percales was strong and sales were large.

Business in print cloths was quiet, the limited amount of business done being at full prices and bids to cover at lower levels generally turned down. Most of the day's sales were for spot deliveries and late April, a few May and June goods figuring in the activity. Convertibles were reported quiet and drills sold in small quantities. Spot 64x60s sold at 6 13-16 cents and May-June at 6 1/2 cents, with May available at the same price. Buyers took a few nearby 68x72s at 8 cents, May at 7 1/2 cents, with May-June unavailable at the low figure. Late April 80 squares sold at 10 cents and 72x76s at 9 cents. A few 8.20-yard were taken at 4 1/2 cents, and 27-inch 64x60s at 4 1/2 cents, the supply of spots being limited.

Trade in sheeting generally continued limited to scattered sales of a filling-in nature. There was some trading in 36-inch, 48x40, 5.50 yard at 5 1/2 cents, spot and nearby. The situation in the 6.15s appeared generally unchanged. First hands were quoting 5 1/2 for the 44x40s and 5 1/2 for the 40 squares. There had been reports of some sales of the 44x40 during the week by second hands, at a concession. Bids of 6 1/2 cents for spots of 36-inch, 48x48, 5.00 yard were unsuccessful, several told. Spots of 40-inch, 48x48, 2.85 yard sold at 10 cents, first hands; 7 1/2 cents on spots of 40-inch, 48x44, 3.75 yard, first hands; sales of spot 40-inch, 2.50 yard at 11 1/2 cents. Nearby delivery of 36-inch, 48x48, 3.00 yard sold in a fair way at 9 1/2 cents.

Several one and two-thousand-piece lots of spot 90x60 carded

broadcloths were being sought at 10 1/2 cents. The experience several times was that spots were no easier to obtain than they had been recently. The situation in this style continues firmer than is true of the 100x60s. On the latter construction there were reports of April-May delivery of a good make at 10 1/2 cents. Spots quoted at 11 cents.

Combed broadcloths were practically unchanged in most centers. Spots of a good make of 144x76 singles were quoted at 18 1/2 cents; for 128x68 all-combed, the market is considered 15 1/2 to 16 1/2 cents, depending upon the make.

The stability of speculative cotton markets is aiding materially in the merchandising of cotton goods from wholesalers to retailers and also in the movement of goods on order. Cotton goods prices as a whole are very low in comparison with last year, or any recent year from 1921 forward, and there seems to be no reason for anticipating any marked decline or rise in the next few weeks. The gray goods markets have held unusually steady during the quiet period before the Easter holidays and following the peak of wholesaler activity. Sheetings are slow and prices are too close to induce manufacturers to accept the low bids suggested in some quarters for late deliveries. The receipt of these bids leads sellers to hold steadier.

The quiet trading at Fall River is reflected in the volume of business for the week, which is estimated at 60,000 pieces. The light demand for goods in the past month has proved that mills intend to carry into effect their early plans to curtail rather than accumulate any production. With the demand for some styles in 38 1/2-inch widths lessened, the indications were for accumulation, but during the present week some looms have been shut down on these numbers. Without question, further curtailment will prevail if present conditions continue.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	5 1/2
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 1/2
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x64s	7 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56 x60s	8 1/2
Brown sheetings, stand.	11
Tickings, 8-oz.	18 a19 1/2
Denims	14 1/2
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	9
Kid finished cambrics	8 1/2 a 9
Dress ginghams	12 1/2 a 16 1/2
Standard prints	8

### Southeastern Selling Agency

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Extra staples, and good 1 1-16 and 1 1/2 cotton from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and Memphis territory.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—While the actual amount of business done in yarns during the week was small, considerable improvement in conditions was noted as the week ended. Inquiry was more general and buyers showed more interest in their requirements for the next several months. A fairly large amount of small order business was reported Friday, with indications this week should show further activity. A few sales of large lots were reported, but these were exceptions to the general rule.

Slightly lower prices were quoted here by dealers early in the week, but the majority of spinners made no change in their quotations. Most mills are running on orders are not not being forced to compete for new business just at this time. The even course of the cotton market has been a factor in keeping prices steady.

Business in carded yarns during the week showed that the weaving mills are taking about as much yarn as the knitting trade. There was some business from the carpet mills and the upholstery and insulating trades, but most sales were made only for filling-in purposes. Yarn consumers complain that they are getting little new business for their own products are will continue to delay yarn buying until they receive larger orders for their goods.

Combed yarn business was smaller than during the previous week. Two-ply combed peeler warps and two-ply mercerized yarns sold mainly in small lots. Prices remained very firm and in some instances showed a tendency to go higher. Single combed yarns were quiet, day to day trading furnishing only a moderate amount of business. Some contract business was reported, but the bulk of the sales were for spot and nearby shipment.

Prices in the market are generally lower than those being quoted by spinners:

Southern Two-ply Warps.	
8s	25
10s	25 1/2
12s	26 1/2
14s	27
16s	28
20s	29
24s	32
26s	33
30s	36
40s	46
40s ex.	49

Southern Two-ply Skeins.	
8s	25
10s	25 1/2
12s	26
14s	27
16s	28
20s	29
24s	31 1/2
26s	33
30s	35
36s	42
40s	44 1/2
40s ex.	46
50s	56
Tinged Carpet	3 and 4ply 20
White Carpet	3 and 4-ply 24

Southern Single Chain Warps.	
10s	25
12s	26
14s	27
16s	28
20s	29
24s	31 1/2

26s	32
30s	36
40s	46

Southern Single Skeins.	
8s	24 1/2
10s	25
12s	26
14s	27
16s	28
20s	29 1/2
22s	31
24s	32
26s	33
30s	35 1/2

Southern Frame Cones.	
8s	24 1/2
10s	25
12s	26
14s	27
16s	28 1/2
18s	27
20s	27 1/2
22s	28
24s	29
26s	30
28s	31
30s	31
30s*	31 1/2
40s	43

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-ply.	
16s	40
20s	41
30s	49
36s	50
40s	53
50s	59
60s	67
70s	79
80s	89

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s	34 1/2
12s	35
14s	36
16s	37
18s	38
20s	39
22s	40 1/2
24s	42
26s	43
28s	44
30s	46
32s	46
34s	48
36s	49
38s	53
40s	54
50s	61
60s	66

## Southern Spinners' Bulletin

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association says:

Trading continues quiet with purchases confined to immediate requirements. Advices from some sources indicate that buyers believe spinners are accumulating considerable surplus yarns which may shortly be dumped on the market. The next two months, April and May, will likely prove the turning point in the yarn situation. It is generally believed that spinners are well supplied with orders until early in May. It is understood that customers for yarn are fast reaching their limit of supplies, and that they will be forced shortly to come into the market for their needs.

The conference of knitters which is being held this week in Philadelphia it is expected will likely show some developments in the yarn situation, and have a decided bearing on the trend of the market.

There are reports of occasional concessions in prices, but generally spinners' prices are being held firm at an advance over reported market quotations.

Mercerized and combed yarns have recently shown slightly less activity than for the past several weeks.

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  - 10 40" Whitin Cards, 12" Coilers, 27" Doffer.
  - 2 40" Saco & Pettee 12" Coilers, 27" Doffer.
  - 27 40" Mason Cards, 12" Coilers, 27" Doffer.
  - 40 Deliveries Saco-Lowell Drawing Metallic Rolls.
  - 15 Deliveries Whitin New Type Drawing.
  - 2 64 Spindle Woonsocket 12x6 Slubbers.
  - 1 64 Spindle Providence 12x6 B. R. Slubbers.
  - 2 72 Spindle Whitin 12x6 B. R. Slubbers.
  - 3 112 Spindle Whitin 10x5 B. R. Intermediates.
  - 9 112 Spindle Providence 9x4½ Intermediates.
  - 12 156 Spindle Whitin 8x4 Speeders.
  - 7 152 Spindle Woonsocket 7x3½ Speeders.
  - 7 136 Spindle Saco-Pettée 7x3½ Speeders.
  - 40 Whitin Spinning Frames, 252 Spindles each, 3½" Gage, 1¾" Ring Band Drive.
  - 18 Whitin Frames, 224 Spindles each, 2¾" Gage, 1¾" Ring Tape Drive.
  - 19 Fales & Jencks, 216 Spindles each, 3¾" Gage, 1¾" Ring Tape Drive.
  - 30 Fales & Jencks, 224 Spindles each, 2¾" Gage, 1¾" and 1⅝" Ring Tape Drive.
  - 4 180 Spindle Draper Spoolers, 6x4.
  - 4 90 Spindle Whitin Spoolers, 6x4.
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  - 10 480 Ends Section Warpers, Porcelain Step Creels.
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  - 16 40" E Model Draper Looms, Belt Drive.
  - 90 32" C. & K. Magazine Looms, 4x1 Box, 4 Harness Cans.
  - Large Lot of Finishing Machinery. Also Bobbins, Skewers, Motors Belting and Miscellaneous Supplies.
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Experienced tying machine man. Good wages; good living conditions. Must be dependable. Address M. J. D., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Forty (40) Ribbers, with Double Feed Stop Motion. Can be bought at a bargain. Machines run less than a year. If interested, address "Ribber," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

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WANT position as overseer carding. Would prefer job where card room is in very bad condition. 28 years old, married and have family. A-1 references as to character and ability. No. 5120.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced and can furnish the best of references. No. 5121.

WANT position as master mechanic. 25 years experience in cotton mill shops. Can handle steam, water and electric drives and welding. Can give good references. No. 5122.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or second-hand in large mill. 15 years experience in mill and 8 years as second-hand and overseer. Can give good references. No. 5123.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning, or of carding. Long experience. Good references. No. 5124.

WANT position as overseer of card room in small mill, or second-hand in large mill. Good references. No. 5125.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 7 years experience as overseer of spinning; good experience in carding. I. C. S. graduate. Can change on short notice. No. 5126.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning, or carding or spinning. Experienced. Can furnish good references. No. 5127.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton, carding, spinning and weaving. Have both practical and technical knowledge of cotton manufacturing. Now in charge of cotton manufacturing, and wish to change only for a better position. Can furnish good references as to character and qualifications. No. 5128.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Several years experience on both steam and electric power. Can handle machine shop in first class manner. Best of references. No. 5129.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or carding and spinning or superintendent of yarn mill. Experienced. Can furnish good references. No. 5130.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. No record, but ability to make one. Now employed as second hand. 32 years of age, married and have family. Reference as to character. No. 5131.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or large second hand job. Now running spinning at night but want day job. Can furnish good references. No. 5132.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weave mill. Would prefer a mill that is run down and needs bringing up. Good references. No. 5133.

WANT position as overseer carding, spinning, spooling, winding, warping and twisting. I. C. S. graduate. 13 years experience as overseer and assistant superintendent. 38 years of age. Best of references. No. 5134.

WANT position as overseer carding, or would accept carding and spinning at night. Overseer for 13 years. Experienced on combers and double carding. Can furnish good references. No. 5135.

WANT position as master mechanic. 12 years experience in steam, water and electric power, shop work, welding and ice making. Married. 35 years of age. Good references. No. 5136.

WANT position as superintendent, carder, or spinner, or overseer of carding and spinning. Best of references. No. 5137.

WANT position as superintendent of small or medium yarn mill, or as overseer carding and spinning in large mill. Ten years experience as overseer carding and spinning on all kinds of colored novelties and weaving yarn; also knitting yarns. Want place that pays at least \$36.00 per week. 31 years of age, married and have family. Can furnish good references as to my experience and ability. No. 5138.

WANT position as weave room overseer; either plain or fancy weave room. Several years experience on plain and fancy weaves, leno box weaves, and silk filled weaves. No. 5139.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or both carding and spinning. Now employed but wish to make a change. Can give the best of references. No. 5140.

WANT position as master mechanic. 12 years experience in cotton mill shops; 6 years in contract shop. Reasonable salary. No. 5141.

WANT position as superintendent. Could change on thirty days notice. Good references. No. 5142.

WANT position as roller coverer. 12 years experience. 27 years of age, single and strictly sober. Can take charge as foreman. A-1 references. No. 5143.

WANT position as overseer weaving, slashing, spooling and warping in some mill east of Mississippi River. Can run any job on Draper looms, 2-3-4-5-6 harness goods. Strictly sober. I. C. S. student and hustler for production and low seconds. Good references. No. 5144.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience in carding and spinning and am confident can run a mill and make money. Have a good textile education and have made a successful overseer. Reliable and strictly sober. No. 5145.

WANT position as roller coverer and belt man. 22 years experience. 34 years of age, married, strictly sober and reliable. Can furnish good references and can change at once. No. 5146.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Would consider position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Good references. No. 5147.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, plain or fancy; overseer of spinning, medium numbers; or overseer of carding, medium numbers, white. Good references. No. 5148.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, or clothroom. 20 years practical experience. Graduate of I. C. S. 35 years of age and married. Now employed as overseer, but desire better position. Good references. No. 5149.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 5 years experience and can furnish the best of references. No. 5150.

WANT position as superintendent. Experience not confined to any one or two departments, as is usually the case, but prior to promotion to superintendent's position, was successfully and successively overseer of carding, and of spinning and weaving. Good references. No. 5151.

WANT position as master mechanic. Can handle steam or electric plant. 42 years of age and have family. Good references. No. 5152.

WANT position as cotton grader. Can furnish good references. No. 5153.

WANT position as overseer of carding, day or night jobs, at \$30.00 or more per week. 34 years of age. 10 years experience in carding, and can guarantee quality and quantity. No. 5154.

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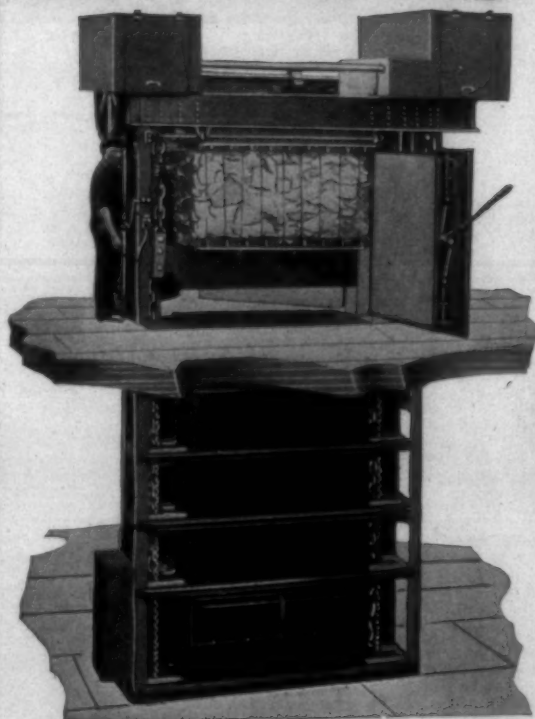
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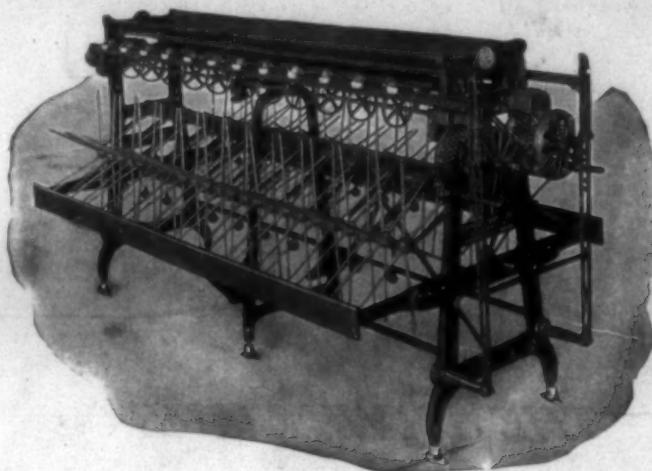
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